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Austria	10.0	Lebanon	41.00
Belgium	10.0	Luxembourg	18.00
Denmark	3.00	Morocco	2.00
France	2.00	Netherlands	1.00
Germany	1.00	Nigeria	1.00
Greece	1.00	Portugal	1.00
India	1.00	Spain	1.00
Italy	1.00	Sweden	1.00
Japan	1.00	Switzerland	1.00
South Korea	1.00	Turkey	1.00
Taiwan	1.00	U.S. Military (Ch.)	80.00
Taiwan	1.00	Yugoslavia	7.00



Squatters from Alicante, Spain, listening to pop music after settling into the former residence of the New Zealand High Commissioner in Cornwall Terrace.

In House Owned by Royal Family

## London Squatters Find Elegant Lodgings

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP).—In the last week, more than 100 of London's homeless have "occupied" a stately row of Regency-style houses overlooking Regent's Park. The buildings are owned by Queen Elizabeth and her family.

Many of the squatters are unemployed. Some are students, some are drifters and some have jobs as teachers. All are young and homeless.

"We're here because we have nowhere else to go, it's as simple as that," said Robert Newman, 18, an organizer among the loose-knit squatters' group.

A week ago, three veteran squatters living in other vacant houses in the area, also owned by the royal family, discovered the uninhabited Regency houses in Cornwall Terrace.

Locks Changed  
"We broke in through a window and, once in, we got through to all the others, opening the doors and changing the locks," one of the organizers said.

Since then, there has been a nonstop migration of squatters who "got word" of the discovery. Organizers have been busy finding mattresses, fixing the plumbing and doing bits of rewiring and carpentry.

"This is the biggest squat ever," said Paul, 22, a law student. "It's a serious attempt to house homeless people and draw attention to the scandal of good property left empty."

Another squatter explained the pressures that drive young men and women, some married, to move into vacant but livable property.

"In London today you can't find a decent place to live for less than £25 (\$37) a week, which people simply cannot afford," the squatter said.

As a result, the squatters claim, there are at least 10,000 homeless among London's 8.5 million population. Some estimates put the figure nearer 50,000.

"But at the same time, there are more properties standing empty," Mr. Newman said.

"These are houses that have been vacated because the owners plan to demolish them or develop the area," he said. "But they can stand empty for years while the plans are obtained and money found to finance the work."

The squatters also charge that developers keep many buildings empty deliberately while values soar.

This is the case at Cornwall Terrace, where there are at least 10,000 empty houses.

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Nash-designed houses in London occupied by squatters.

Name, Composition Questioned

## French Oil-Talk Plans Run Into Problems

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 10 (UPI).—The French are having some second thoughts about what to call the forthcoming energy conference following some of the participants' objections to the word "bilateral."

The conference now is being billed as a "multilateral" conference on energy among oil producers, oil consumers and developing countries.

France has been going ahead with organization for the conference since Presidents Ford and Giscard d'Estaing agreed in Martigny last month to hold the meeting. The present timetable calls for a preparatory conference in March and a final conference, perhaps in June.

As originally conceived, the conference was to include relatively equal numbers of oil-producing, oil-consuming and developing nations.

In the first group were Iran, Saudi Arabia, Algeria and Venezuela. The second group included the United States, Japan and the nine nations of the European Economic Community speaking as one. Brazil, India and Zaire were invited for the third group.

Oil-Poor but Rich

Then the Algerians protested. Algeria, which has become one of the principal spokesmen for the developing nations in the United Nations, argued that while it had some oil, it was also a developing nation. It was not, the Algerians argued, a rich nation with oil but was rich in many raw materials that Algeria lacked.

To further complicate things since the energy conference first was conceived by Saudi Arabia last year and publicly announced by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in October, oil discoveries in Brazil continued. Which group should the Brazilians be in?

The French were having other problems with their guest list. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger made it clear that he did not see any need to invite the developing nations but that Washington would not make an issue of it. Finally, France began to receive discreet inquiries from nations that wanted to attend but had not been invited.

Quietly the term "trilateral" was dropped quietly, that is until the newspaper Le Monde headlined on its front page today that France had given in to Washington on the word "trilateral."

The Le Monde story quickly brought a denial from the Elysée Palace that there had been a change in the conference—although the word "trilateral" was nowhere in the denial statement.

Le Monde presented several examples today of how the government is dropping the independent Gaullist line and lining up behind Washington. The new-

paper called it "surprising" that there had been no official condemnation of Mr. Kissinger's refusal to rule out armed intervention in the Middle East in case of "strangulation of the industrialized world" by the oil producers.

In another article, Jacques Lemard, the newspaper's military commentator, said that French relations with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have been quietly "evolving" since Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's election.

The government may deny it. Mr. Lemard wrote, but France's military partners recognized that French-NATO relations were now "more open, more realistic and less complex" than before.

"A certain hypocrisy," Mr. Lemard wrote, "has been removed."

## CIA Sought To Spy on U.S. Allies' Transport

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Central Intelligence Agency in November began soliciting U.S. companies to conduct a secret study of transportation systems being developed by some of America's major allies as well as by the Soviet Union.

The disclosure yesterday of a confidential letter on the subject exposed the agency to yet another possible area of controversy and investigation. Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., who revealed the letter's existence, said he would push for a Watergate-style Senate investigation to determine whether the CIA has "established an invisible government of its own."

The CIA contract-solicitation letter said that France, West Germany, Japan, Canada and the Soviet Union were among the nations targeted for the study.

In another development, The New York Times today quoted what it called well-placed sources as saying that officials of the CIA's counterintelligence division sought unsuccessfully last fall to destroy illegal domestic files on 10,000 citizens because the officials feared the newly liberalized Freedom of Information Act.

Judicial Review  
The act's provision for judicial review of secret documents created fears that a court suit would lead to the disclosure of the illegal files' existence, according to The Times's sources.

A low-echelon CIA employee, who had been told to find ways to destroy the files, requested permission to do so from the CIA legal office but was turned down for unknown reasons. The Times's sources said.

The Washington Post reported today that the CIA secretly read the mail of AFL-CIO president George Meany and two of his aides during the 1950s.

The newspaper said that the surveillance was undertaken to monitor the flow of covert U.S. funds to anti-Communist trade unions in Europe. The CIA allegedly subsidized some of those trade unions.

In revealing the existence of the CIA letter asking for studies of other nations' transportation systems, Sen. Schweiker announced that he would seek creation of a select congressional committee to investigate whether the CIA has exceeded its foreign-intelligence charter.

Dated Nov. 26, 1974, and signed by CIA contracting officer John Dougherty, the letter expressed fears that air and ground transportation systems being developed in several foreign countries might challenge America's technology by the late 1980s. It invited an unspecified number of U.S. companies in effect to spy upon these nations by secretly helping to assess their efforts.

Letter Is Quoted  
Mr. Dougherty's letter said, in part:

"It is the purpose of this study to assess foreign technological research and development efforts and policies which may lead to competitive systems having a competitive impact on the international transportation field through the mid-to-late 1980s."

"Using his available resources, the contractor will acquire technical information and develop a data base on free world developments in ground and air transportation technology."

The letter asked that "knowledge of this solicitation be limited." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



RECOGNITION—Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and Indian Ambassador to Lebanon S. K. Singh signing documents in Beirut Friday extending India's recognition to PLO.

## Flu Epidemic Sweeps Europe, WHO Reports

GENEVA, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—Influenza is sweeping Europe and reaching epidemic proportions in some countries. The World Health Organization said today.

In Czechoslovakia, about 6 per cent of the population has the illness. WHO said. The flu also is reported to be spreading in France, Hungary, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and parts of the Soviet Union.

WHO said the influenza was a new Zealand strain, first identified there two years ago, which appears to have replaced the previously dominant English strain.

## Tehran Would Buy 4, Lease 2

## BBC Reports Iran Plans Deal With Pan Am on Concorde

LONDON, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—The British Broadcasting Corp. reported today that Iran is planning to buy four Concorde supersonic airliners and lease two of them to Pan American World Airways.

The report was a surprise to British Aircraft Corp., the British half of the Anglo-French project.

"We've heard nothing about this," a BAC spokesman said. "But, of course, if Iran Air wants to buy four Concorde, we'd be only too delighted," he said in a reference to Iran's national airline.

Iran Air has been negotiating to buy two Concorde, with an option on another.

Two years ago, Pan Am turned down its original Concorde options, saying that the aircraft would be too expensive to operate. British Airways and Air France are due to go into service with Concorde next year—British Airways with five and Air France with four.

If the British and French Concorde service proved successful on the North Atlantic route, Pan American might feel obliged to operate Concorde, also. Leasing

## Vietnam Provincial Capital

## Troops Dig In at Tay Ninh, Expect Communist Attack

By Philip A. McCombs

TAY NINH, South Vietnam, Jan. 10 (UPI).—The usually bustling market section of this key provincial capital 50 miles northwest of Saigon was like a ghost town today.

Long-time residents say the situation has never been so critical. Government forces are digging in for what they think may be major Communist attacks.

Military analysts in Saigon say Tay Ninh may be the next major Communist target after their victory in securing control of all of Phuoc Long Province early this week. They say Tay Ninh may be cut off.

Only a few rounds a day are coming in—but they are ominous enough because it seems to the soldiers that they are marker rounds fired by the guerrillas as they zero in their weapons on "major targets" like the province headquarters.

"I've lived here all my life and I've never seen the place deserted like this," said a policeman at the province headquarters, a sprawling old French colonial villa. "Even in the 1968 Tet offensive, Tay Ninh was fairly quiet and now they're shelling every day."

Yesterday, a round landed in the middle of the province headquarters compound and killed a soldier. This morning 10 rounds landed near the helicopter pad.

The main highway from here to Saigon is crowded with buses and large trucks carrying Tay Ninh residents and their furniture to Saigon, where many say they will live until the situation becomes better.

There are mostly well-to-do families and businessmen from the center of town. The poorer families, who live on the outskirts, tend to stay until actual fighting drives them out.

There are hundreds of poor families along the roads with their few possessions stashed in coconuts. These refugees have come to the outskirts of Tay Ninh, driven out of their homes in the countryside by the fighting.

Some soldiers at a checkpoint down a road were relaxing in the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## PLO, India Sign Pact Setting Up Formal Tie

BEIRUT, Jan. 10 (UPI).—India today extended formal recognition to the Palestine Liberation Organization, granting diplomatic status to PLO representatives in New Delhi—the first non-Arab country to do so.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat said the move would give the struggle of the Palestinian people "a very big push forward."

Mr. Arafat signed documents with India's Ambassador to Lebanon, S. K. Singh, approving the setting up of a PLO office in India. The agreement granted diplomatic privileges and immunities to PLO officials.

In New Delhi, a government announcement said India supported the cause of the Palestinian people, led by the PLO, "which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in their struggle for a restoration of their inalienable rights in their homeland."

The Indian government "noted with satisfaction" the widening relationships and recognition achieved by the PLO.

Belongs to Arabs  
Mr. Singh said Palestine belonged to the Arabs and "any attempt to change its character will be a crime against humanity."

India's decision in agreeing to the PLO request to set up an office in India was evidence of the "friendship and solidarity of the Indian people for the Palestinian people in their struggle for justice and self-determination," Mr. Singh said.

The PLO operates information offices in several European capitals, mostly in Communist countries, and also has an office in New York—but none have the status of the projected New Delhi office.

Beirut newspapers recently speculated that France would become the first European nation to recognize the PLO formally.

French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues met Mr. Arafat in October, the first ranking Western diplomat to see the Palestinian leader.

Newspaper reports said Mr. Arafat would visit Paris "soon" for further talks with French officials.

Arafat Bid to Goldmann  
TEL AVIV, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Nahum Goldmann, president of the World Jewish Congress, said in a newspaper interview today that he turned down three offers to meet with Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat because the Israeli government vetoed "his idea."

In Beirut, however, a spokesman for the PLO today denied Mr. Goldmann's statement.

In the interview with the Paris (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Bhutto Will See Ford On U.S. Trip Feb. 4-7

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—Pakistan Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto will make an official visit to the United States Feb. 4-7, a White House spokesman announced today.

The announcement said Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had delivered the invitation to Mr. Bhutto when he visited Pakistan late last year.

Mr. Bhutto will confer with President Ford Feb. 5 and meet with other high-level U.S. officials, the announcement said.

## Ford Is Weighing A \$20-Billion Cut In Federal Taxes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI).—President Ford is giving "very serious consideration" to a proposal calling for a \$20-billion federal tax cut, including an average personal-income tax reduction of 44.5, the White House said today.

A White House statement said a panel of 16 labor and management leaders told Mr. Ford that income taxes for money earned in 1975 should be cut \$15 billion, with a \$70 tax credit per exemption and an additional 5-per-cent tax cut not to exceed \$376 per tax return.

The presidential advisory committee said he should also ask Congress to increase the investment-tax credit rate to 12 per cent on domestic investment to save business \$5 billion in taxes a year.

"This recommended action is essential in the committee's view to restore consumer and business confidence and to turn the direction of the economy around," the group reported to Mr. Ford.

War II. The Social Democrats, who have been punished in recent elections for the cost of the welfare system here, remained the largest party with 53 seats, a rise of 7.

Both the Liberals and Social Democrats regard themselves as victors, which will add to the tension in Danish politics. The Social Democrats, traditionally the dominant party, demanded Mr. Hartling's resignation but the Premier made it clear that he would continue to govern as long as possible.

But some arrangements will have to be made between Mr. Hartling and the Social Democrats to achieve a semblance of stability here. The Premier met today with Anker Jorgensen, the Social Democratic leader, to discuss the economic proposals.

At issue is Mr. Hartling's proposal for a wage and price freeze for the rest of 1975 and suspension of automatic cost-of-living increases, all in hopes of keeping prices down and Danish products competitive. The Social Democrats (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Danes Fear Prolonged Crisis After Election

By Alvin Shuster

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 10 (NYT).—Danish voters, who divided their support among 10 parties in yesterday's parliamentary elections, managed to agree on one thing today—their election seemed to solve nothing.

There was a general belief that Denmark now faced a period of new political and economic troubles, perhaps including a rare outbreak of strikes. "It's back to square one," was a comment repeated by several on the sunny streets of Copenhagen.

The question today was whether Premier Poul Hartling and his governing Liberal party—which nearly doubled its number of seats in parliament—could work out compromises with other groups on an economic plan to stem rising unemployment, inflation and looming recession. Such compromise would be vital in winning approval for a package of remedies, including legal restraints on wages, and in preventing the collapse of the minority government.

In some ways, the voters demonstrated that they were still in a mood of protest. They showed that they were clearly fed up with the high taxes required to finance this welfare state and they voted again in surprising numbers—nearly 14 per cent—for the new party backing abolition of income taxes.

This anti-tax Progress party, headed by Mogens Glistrup, a lawyer who pays no taxes and is fighting a tax evasion charge, slipped only slightly. It captured 24 seats, down 4, in the 173-member Folketing and emerged with the effective balance of power between Socialists and non-Socialist blocs.

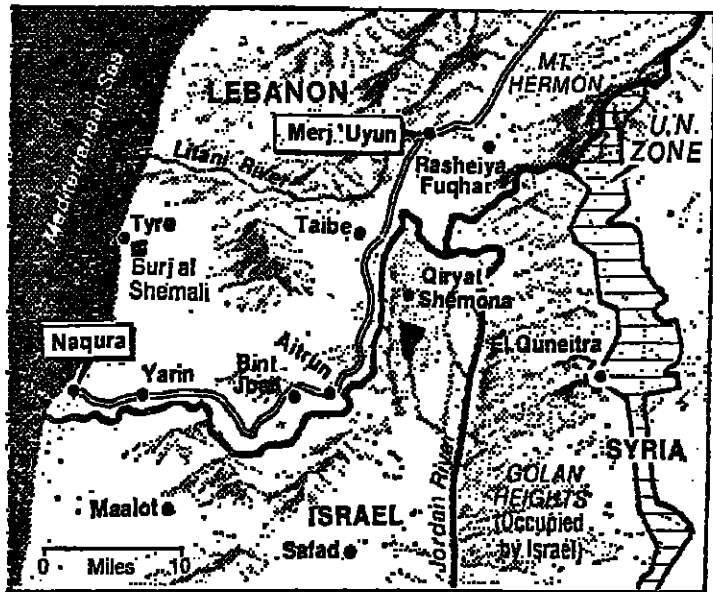
Premier Hartling, whose party made the strongest showing, had hoped that the election would decimate the Glistrup supporters. But they remained very much alive and in a position to further complicate legislative life.

The Liberals, who have governed since the last election 13 months ago, picked up 20 seats for a total of 42, their biggest electoral gains since World



Members of Danish Cabinet as they met on Friday morning to discuss the political situation after the general elections. Premier Poul Hartling at center-right with glasses.





Lebanese towns along border road frequently hit by Israelis.

### Living, and Dying, in Terror

## Helpless Lebanese Villagers Pay Price of Border Warfare

By Juan de Onis

BINT JBEIL, Lebanon, Jan. 10 (NYT)—The lonely, potholed road that runs along Lebanon's southern border is a trail of fear and bloodshed for the villagers and farmers who live here within sight of Israel.

This commercial town is one of 20 border villages strung out along the road from Naqura, on the Mediterranean, to Merj'Uyun, in sight of Mount Hermon. The

only real authority is the Israeli Army. The border is a region of military operations that Israel says are designed to prevent infiltration by Palestinian guerrillas, who have carried out recurrent attacks on settlements in northern Israel.

But it is the villagers and farmers of southern Lebanon, a poor region without much political influence in the capital, who are paying the price.

## PLO and India Set Up Ties

(Continued from Page 1) correspondent of Yedioth Ahronoth, Mr. Goldmann said he referred the most recent offer of a meeting in October to PLO's Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Yigal Allon.

"In every respect, I support Rabin's decision against such a meeting so long as the PLO refuses to declare its recognition of the State of Israel," Mr. Goldmann said.

He refused to say who had initiated the most recent proposal for meeting Mr. Arafat but said that the PLO had rejected the offer.

At Naqura, about two miles farther east, 11 limestone and concrete houses in a cluster of about 25 on a hillside were blown up on New Year's Day by an Israeli patrol of 100 men, who left with three prisoners, the villagers said.

At Taibe, a village northeast of here, a night patrol of Israelis, penetrating two miles into Lebanon, killed four men, including a father and two sons, and blew up four homes. Hussein Sharafeidin, 14, whose father and two brothers were killed, said he hid with his mother and younger children while Israeli soldiers entered the house and then blew it up.

The boy, who still had bandages on a head wound, said that his father had gone to the door on the night of Jan. 2 after hearing noises outside.

Details of 3 Deaths  
When he opened the door, an Israeli shot him, the son said. "My brother Abdullah went to help him and was also shot. Then my brother Fahad took a gun and fired out the window. He was killed, too."

The villagers insist that they have no knowledge of guerrilla movements and do not give them food or shelter.

The Israelis evidently think otherwise, judging by the conditions that the villagers say are imposed upon them.

"The Israelis come every night," Olya Hossain, a farmer's wife, said. "They have prohibited anyone from being out of his house after dark. We are not allowed to turn on lights."

A farmer at Yarin said: "We are not allowed to go into our fields near the fence. They fire warning shots. And the Israelis have told us the fields are mined."

Toll Rises to 123  
In Thai Flooding

BANGKOK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Relief workers found 28 more bodies in flood-stricken southern Thailand yesterday, raising the death toll to 123, the Interior Ministry said.

Rail, road and telephone links remained cut in the area. There was no official damage estimate but the region's important production of rubber and rice is thought to have been seriously affected.

The Thai Navy sent four shiploads of food and medical supplies to Nakhon Sithammarat Province, which, 500 miles south of Bangkok, has been the hardest hit region in the area's worst flooding in several decades.

Danes Fear Prolonged Crisis After Inconclusive Election

(Continued from Page 1) crats may be willing to go along with some form of restraint but they want some form of "economic democracy" designed to provide workers with significant share holdings in their companies.

The idea is to siphon off a certain percentage of the wages paid by employers for use by trade unions to buy shares in companies. Businessmen oppose the idea on the grounds that it would turn Denmark into a socialist state by gradually allowing union workers to acquire company ownership.

Without agreement with the Social Democrats, Mr. Hartling could well find himself faced

## Pope's Speech To Jews Fails To Cite Israel

### Issue of Recognition Of State Unresolved

By Paul Hoffman

ROME, Jan. 10 (NYT)—Pope Paul VI, in an address to a Catholic-Jewish liaison committee, today restated the church's "rejection of every form of anti-Semitism" and called for a "true dialogue" between Judaism and Christianity.

The Pope spoke at the end of a four-day conference in which liaison committee experts discussed the guidelines that the Vatican issued last week for Catholic-Jewish collaboration.

Like the Vatican's guidelines, the Pontiff's speech today, in a papal audience, did not mention Israel. The Vatican has consistently avoided anything that might be construed as recognition of the Jewish state. Its avoidance of the subject is understood to be due to pressures from Arab-Muslims and Christians—and to fears that a direct acknowledgment of Israel's existence might hurt church interests in the Middle East.

Critics' Questions  
The guidelines' failure to mention Israel and its significance in Jewish religious thought had been criticized in recent days by Jewish spiritual leaders in Israel and elsewhere.

During the liaison committee's meetings here, Jewish members raised questions about the Vatican guidelines' "failure to note the essential significance of peoplehood and land in Jewish faith," according to a committee statement today.

During the papal audience, the secretary-general of the World Jewish Congress, Dr. Gerhard Riegner of Geneva, reminded Pope Paul of the rebirth of the Jewish state and of the essential role of the concepts of people and land in Jewish religious thought.

Dr. Riegner, speaking in French, expressed the hope that Catholics would learn to understand what Israel means for Jews.

'Reciprocity' Asked  
In his address, Pope Paul recalled that the new Vatican guidelines urged Catholics "to learn by what essential traits the Jews define themselves in the light of their own religious experience."

The Pontiff added that he hoped Jews would respond "in reciprocity" to the Catholic effort for understanding.

The new Vatican guidelines and the papal address appear to shift the onus of defining Israel's status to the Jews. If Jewish religious leaders, in an assessment of their faith, find that the existence of the state of Israel is essential to their religion, Catholics will accept this, the new Vatican formula seems to mean.

Today's statement by the four-year-old liaison committee said that it welcomed an "encouraging step" the Vatican's creation 10 weeks ago of a Commission for Religious Relations with Judaism and its recent guidelines for Judeo-Christian cooperation.

10 on Polish Ship Drown in Storm

HANSTED, Denmark, Jan. 10 (Reuters)—Ten crewmen on the 64-ton Polish trawler Brda drowned early today after storm winds drove the vessel against a cement breakwater here, the Sea Rescue Service said.

A helicopter lifted 17 crewmen to safety while two sailors saved themselves by climbing onto the breakwater in this north Jutland port's outer harbor.

The accident occurred during efforts to tow the trawler into port after it had developed rudder problems.

Study Sees Chinese Capability Soon to A-Bomb Soviet Cities

LONDON, Jan. 10 (UPI)—A study released by the Institute of Strategic Studies says China will have a nuclear range that could make the Soviet Union "very vulnerable" but still does not have the capability to reach the United States.

The study says China already can blanket India, Southeast Asia and Japan with missiles having an estimated range of 2,000 to 3,000 miles. The missiles also could hit some Soviet targets along the border.

"Depending upon the geographic deployment of her IRBM (intermediate-range ballistic missile) force within her borders," the study says, "China will soon have the capacity to target most of the important Soviet cities."

"Although in terms of theater nuclear weapons the Soviet Union has an overwhelming superiority over China along their joint border, she might be very vulnerable in the event of a protracted ground war accompanied by deep Chinese interdiction of her vital logistic pipeline with western Siberia and the remainder of the Soviet Union."

Strategic Significance  
"A Chinese nuclear capability which could threaten the major cities along the Trans-Siberian Railway and its branches would be of great strategic and tactical significance."

"China will not be able to



GETTING READY—South Vietnamese F-5 jet fighter-bombers waiting to load up with explosives at airport near Saigon before bombing enemy positions around the capital.

## Phuoc Long Loss Held Minor Militarily, Grave Politically

By Lewis H. Diuguid

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (WP)—Phuoc Long Province, which fell to the Communists this week, is a backwood South Vietnamese area. The primitive tribes there were ill-treated by both sides when all that the tribesmen wanted was to be left alone, according to two Americans who served in Vietnam. And, while the loss of the province was marginal militarily, the two men said its political impact should have triggered American outrage instead of bland acceptance.

Phuoc Long fell Tuesday after the Communists captured the provincial capital of Phuoc Binh, 75 miles north of Saigon.

These are the views of two Americans who do care intensely about Phuoc Long: Maj. Robert Scheidg, who was a military analyst in Saigon for the region that included the province, and Orland Campbell, who was his civilian counterpart on the rural development teams operating before the cease-fire of January, 1973.

Both are back in the United States after serving 11 years between them in South Vietnam. They feel that much press coverage of the fall of Phuoc Long has distorted what they see as the realities.

Data Processing  
Maj. Scheidg, 33, has tried to offer his views to military intelligence in Washington, he said, but without success. He is now assigned to data processing in the Pentagon.

Mr. Campbell and Maj. Scheidg agree that the fall of Phuoc Long changes little on the ground. "The loss basically affects nothing militarily," said Mr. Campbell, 32, who served with U.S. companies on contract to aid in Vietnam for six years after an Army tour there in 1966-67.

He pointed out that the Viet Cong for years had infiltrated at will through the jungle which, except for a few settlements, comprises the province. The total population was never above 50,000, mostly Montagnard tribesmen, Mr. Campbell said.

So dense is the jungle and so isolated is the province from the population centers of Vietnam that the government had long since written it off to the Viet Cong.

'A Non-Province'  
Mr. Campbell recalled briefing a high U.S. official who visited Saigon from Washington during the period of intense American involvement there in the early 1970s.

"When I turned to Phuoc Long, the official said, 'Oh, forget Phuoc Long. It's a non-province.' It always has been."

According to Mr. Campbell, the French used the province as the site for their penal colony.

Thieu Sees Recapture  
SAIGON, Jan. 10 (Reuters)—President Nguyen Van Thieu pledged tonight that government forces would return to Phuoc Long but warned that the country faced a "life-or-death" situation.

He addressed the nation on radio and television after three days of mourning, which he proclaimed following the fall of Phuoc Binh.

Mr. Thieu, referring to positions retaken after being lost to the Communists last year, said: "We will return to Phuoc Long as we have returned to An Dien and Rach Bap."

He called on the people to support the armed forces and stabilize order so that the soldiers "have the confidence to fight."

Schmidt Opens Hamburg Tunnel On Major Route

HAMBURG, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today opened the last German link in a 2,000-mile European highway that will connect Stockholm with Lisbon.

Mr. Schmidt, just back from a week's vacation in Mallorca, threw a switch turning on the lights in the 3.3-kilometer tunnel beneath the Elbe River.

Scandinavian trucks that hitherto have had to pass through the center of Hamburg and across its single bridge began rolling through the tube.

The Hamburg official in charge of the tunnel's construction said he anticipates that an average of 65,000 cars and trucks a day will use its six lanes this year. The tunnel has a capacity of about 105,000 vehicles a day.

He said 10 to 30 per cent of vehicles using the tunnel will be heavy trucks. Five men died in accidents during the five-year construction job on the tunnel, which is 30 meters beneath the surface of the Elbe.

### Liberation Groups Are Divided

## Talks by Portugal, Angolans Opened, Quickly Suspended

By Henry Giniger

ALVOR, Portugal, Jan. 10 (NYT)—Portugal began an effort to liquidate its last major colonial problem today by opening talks with the leaders of the three rival liberation movements of Angola, the largest and richest outpost of the Portuguese empire in Africa.

But the long-awaited conference was suspended shortly after it opened here as the three black leaders showed signs of not being in complete agreement among themselves on how to replace Portuguese sovereignty.

President Francisco de Costa Gomes of Portugal began what he called a "historic meeting" by saying that the black leaders had "earned the right to trace the future of the new country" through their determined fight, their political intelligence and their capacity for leadership. He declared that positive results from the conference would have a "clear influence over the destiny of the peoples of Angola, of Africa and even of the world."

Veto Not Required  
The President thus indicated that, although the principle of self-determination had been proclaimed as the Portuguese goal, this would not require the staging of a formal vote. No such vote was taken in any of the other territories given or promised their independence as a result of the revolution in Lisbon in April. The armed forces now in control of Portugal were driven to overthrow the old regime by the seemingly endless colonial wars it had conducted, notably in Portuguese Guinea, Mozambique and Angola.

When Gen. Da Costa Gomes finished speaking, Agostinho Neto, head of the Movement for the Liberation of Angola; Holden Roberto, leader of the Angola Liberation Front; and Jonas Savimbi of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, asked for an adjournment while they talked among themselves.

Official Portuguese sources said that the black leaders still had to work out the problem of how to form a provisional government to lead the country until independence, probably next summer.

The three Angolan movements are split by ideology as well as by personal rivalry. Mr. Neto's Movement for the Liberation of Angola is understood to have close Soviet ties. Mr. Roberto's group is strongly backed by Zaire and has in the past had some what contradictory relations of having ties with both the United States and China. The Savimbi group is considered middle of the road, accused by its rivals of being under the thumb of the Portuguese.

Oil-Rich Territory  
Angola is rich in oil, the major resource there being the Gulf of Guinea. A separatist movement in the northern Cabinda enclave, where most of the oil is situated, has been condemned by the three movements, which have insisted that Cabinda remain an integral part of the Angolan territory.

The country is also a major source of diamonds and exports with foreign capital involved in the production of both products. Iron and copper resources are also sizable and President Da Costa

Gomes expressed the hope the independence would not mean a end to friendly and fraternal relations between Angola and the former mother country. There is strong opposition to independence among the half million white Portuguese settlers of Angola as well as among conservatives in Portugal.

## CIA Solicited Firms to Spy On U.S. Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

ed to a need-to-know basis with your company" and said that if the company decided not to participate, "this letter and a correspondence is to be a turned."

It also said that no foreign nationals employed by the companies were to participate in the study.

Sen. Schweiker said he agreed that the U.S. government should be interested in foreign nations' civilian mass transport, "but I'd question why this information isn't being openly obtained by the Department of Commerce, Transportation, instead of secret procurement by the CIA."

"This latest discovery adds new weight to the charges that the CIA has exceeded its charter and established an invisible government of its own," he added.

Citizens List  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The CIA told the Justice Department that it made no use of a list of 9,000 to 10,000 American dissidents that the department supplied to the spy agency in 1970, a government source said last night.

The CIA had told the Justice Department that the list was destroyed in March, 1974, the source reported.

According to the source, the CIA did not use the Justice Department list to increase surveillance of American radicals while they were on trips abroad, even though a Justice Department domestic intelligence unit had sent the list to the CIA for that purpose.

It could not be determined why the CIA did not use the list or why the agency destroyed the list.

## Ford Establishes Unit to Promote Women's Year

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (NYT)—President Ford signed an executive order yesterday establishing a national commission to promote and coordinate the participation of the United States in International Women's Year.

The commission, which is to be named will be made up of 35 persons, all of them to be drawn from private life. Four will be designated by Congress and the rest by Mr. Ford.

The United Nations General Assembly has proclaimed this year as International Women's Year.

Mrs. Ford was among those present for the ceremonial signing of the executive order. When Mr. Ford invited her to say something after he had read his own statement, she put her right hand in his left hand and said, with a broad smile, "Congratulations Mr. President. I'm glad to see you have come a long, long way."

Spanish Police, SEAT Strikers Clash for 2d Day

BARCELONA, Jan. 10 (Reuters)—Police fired rubber bullets and used clubs as they clashed for the second consecutive day with demonstrating auto workers here today.

About 4,000 workers from SEAT, Spain's largest automobile factory, reinforced by bands of university students, gathered at scattered points in the city.

The police charged repeatedly to disperse the demonstrators and at one point fired rubber bullets. Witnesses said that several demonstrators were injured by clubs and that a number were arrested.

SEAT announced that it had dismissed 398 workers and suspended 19,500 more, without pay, for a week for striking Wednesday, to support pay demands.

The strike was the latest in a series that have interrupted SEAT's production since November.

Sweden to Meet Its Pledge of 1% For Foreign Aid

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 10 (Reuters)—Finance Minister Gunnar Strang said today that Sweden would back its pledge to contribute 1 per cent of its gross national product to foreign aid in this budget year.

Presenting the annual preliminary budget to parliament, Mr. Strang said that 1974 had been a good year for Sweden's economy despite the oil crisis.

He said that aid, which totaled 2.1 billion kroner (about \$500 million) last year, would be increased this year by about \$100 million to reach the 1-per cent mark.

He promised Sweden no tax increases in 1975 and said that the GNP was expected to increase by 2.5 per cent compared with 4.5 per cent last year.

Mr. Strang predicted a total deficit for the 1975-76 fiscal year of \$2.97 billion.

Burundi Orders Death For Sect's Cannibals

BUJUMBURA, Burundi, Jan. 10 (Reuters)—Cannibals in the small Central African republic will be executed, President Michel Micombero decreed today. The order was aimed at a sect whose members kill and eat their relatives after secret rites.

Under the new law, membership in the Bananyirwa sect will be punished by up to 30 years imprisonment. Those found guilty of eating or storing human flesh will be executed. Cannibalism formerly was punishable by a maximum term of three years imprisonment.



## Anglo to Close Spend Plants, Lay Off 85,175

Chrysler Force Cuts  
All Major Makers

TROTT, Jan. 10 (AP).—The Chrysler Corp. said today that it is closing 10 of its 14 U.S. car plants and 7 of its 9 plants next week in layoffs will affect 85,175 workers.

Major layoffs will affect workers at a total of 23 plants, the company said. The layoffs, including 5,925 at the company's main plant in Detroit, will begin on Monday, and 22,600 hourly workers off Ford payroll.

The firm employs about 175,000 workers. Several thousand workers, including executives and employees, have also been laid off by the nation's No. 2 car maker.

Chrysler's layoffs were forced by a sharp drop in demand for its cars. The company's sales in December were down 11 percent from last year's.

Chrysler's layoffs are part of a larger industry trend. The industry's total production in December was down 11 percent from last year's.

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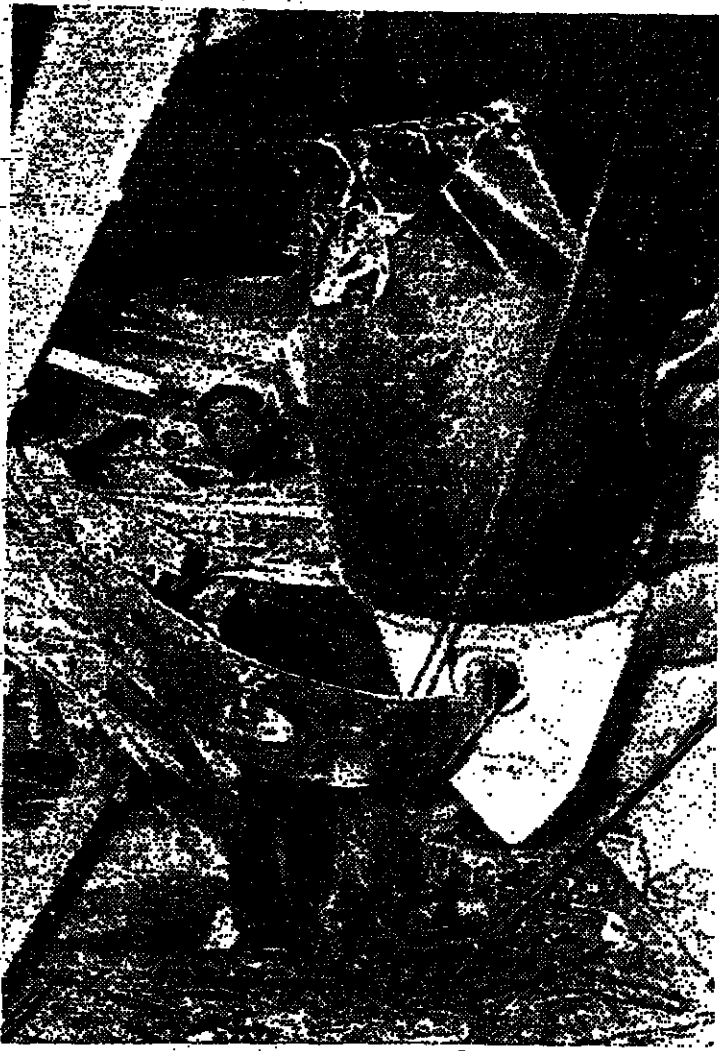
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WRECKAGE—Fireman looking at engine of airliner that crashed in flight with small private plane over Whittier, Calif. The engine crashed into bedroom of a small girl but she was away and no one was injured in the home.

## 23 Killed in Plane Collisions Over California and Virginia

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP).—Plane collisions over California and Virginia have taken an apparent toll of 23 lives.

Fourteen persons died yesterday in a collision involving a commuter airliner and a small plane. Nine more persons were feared dead in a Newport News, Va., crash involving an Air Force training plane and a single-engine craft.

The California crash involved a Cessna 150 and a Golden West airliner, a De Havilland Twin Otter. Debris rained down on a schoolyard where 300 students were watching a basketball game.

Duke Bernal, 18, was playing basketball at the school. "We heard a big explosion, and it was just coming down—pieces of the airplane and bodies," one of the bodies came down on the court," he said.

Twelve persons aboard the liner and a pilot and student pilot aboard the smaller craft were killed. Nobody on the ground was injured, although nearby homes were damaged.

A Cessna 150 was also involved in the Virginia collision. It collided with an Air Force T-29 propeller-driven plane on final approach to Langley Air Force Base in Newport News. The Air Force plane plunged into the James River.

MAJ. Errol Loving, information officer at Langley, said there appeared to be no survivors among the seven persons aboard the Air Force plane and the two on the Cessna 150.

The safety board said that no checks were performed at Athens on the baggage loaded on the flight, which crashed after a fire was discovered in the cargo hold.

The safety board said that it did not learn of the first bomb until after the TWA plane disappeared. A spokesman said that he did not know whether TWA or other federal agencies knew of the first bomb before the second exploded.

On Oct. 26, a team of British investigators reported that strong evidence had been found that a bomb had caused the plane to crash. However, U.S. officials said that the FBI, which had carried on its own examination, failed to corroborate the British team's findings.

## Castro Says U.S. 'Threat' Has Lessened

Points to Lessons  
Learned in Vietnam

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 10 (AP).—Premier Fidel Castro says the "threat of aggression by the United States against Cuba" has diminished. But he adds that the United States is still Cuba's "sole enemy and threat."

"I guess Vietnam taught the Americans quite a lot," Mr. Castro told a group of Mexican newsmen visiting Havana. A videotape of parts of the interview was broadcast in Mexico last night and other parts were reported by local newspapers.

"The United States is no longer in a position to take on warmongering adventures," Mr. Castro continued. "The world has changed a lot and the United States with it. Only 15 years ago the United States was very powerful, but no more."

"We will never lower our guard," he added, "because we must remain strong against our sole enemy and threat, the United States."

Mr. Castro also told newsmen that Cuba could "start selling sugar to the United States tomorrow."

"We are now right in the season of harvesting," he said. "We have boats and we have no restrictive law prohibiting us to sell. We are not the ones causing the problems but we are not anxious to sell the sugar. This can be done tomorrow or in 10 years."

One of the newsmen asked if this was a goodwill overture to the United States.

"Overture, no, because we never closed our doors," Mr. Castro replied.

The U.S. government stopped buying Cuban sugar at the then inflated American price in 1960 and banned all trade between the United States and the island nation soon afterward. But, because of a worldwide sugar shortage, Cuba no longer needs the American market for its chief export.

Visit to China  
Set for 500  
On U.K. Liner

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (UPI).—The liner Queen Elizabeth 2 was to leave tonight on a round-the-world cruise, which will include a three-day side trip to Canton for some of its 1,200 passengers.

China agreed to allow as many as 500 passengers to enter the country.

A spokesman for the Cunard Lines, which operate the QE2, said yesterday that "almost 500" passengers booked on the cruise have applied for the side trip. He said they were chosen on a "first-come, first-served" basis.

The liner will stop in Hong Kong Feb. 27. From there, the spokesman said, passengers bound for Canton will be taken by train to the Chinese mainland.



CANADIAN CONTROVERSY—Margaret Trudeau, wife of the Canadian Prime Minister, Pierre Trudeau, using photographic equipment presented to her by King Hussein of Jordan as a gift. Customs and police investigated the \$3,000 gift and the prime minister's office is preparing guidelines on gift acceptance.

## Bucher Prolonged Suffering Of Pueblo Crew, Ex-Aide Says

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 10 (AP).—The controversy over the 1968 capture of the U.S. reconnaissance ship Pueblo resumed yesterday when the former executive officer of the vessel declared that Comdr. Lloyd Bucher had prolonged the crew's suffering with "self-centered antics."

The charge was made by former Navy Lt. Edward Murphy, one Comdr. Bucher's second-in-command as Mr. Murphy was about to be awarded the Navy Commendation Medal at a small ceremony.

After unexpectedly announcing "I'd like to read a statement," he rejected the medal as "shallow." He said that he and another officer had accepted an offer by their North Korean captors to let them "man the USS Pueblo and return it and the crew to our country," but Comdr. Bucher and other officers refused.

Mr. Murphy said that the North Koreans called off the release of the 53-man crew because of Comdr. Bucher's recalcitrant attitude. Mr. Murphy said that some Americans' obscene gestures in North Korean propaganda photographs and unusual phrasings written into the crew members' "confession" angered their captors.

"I bitterly fought my commanding officer to subdue his self-centered antics, which were later to cause severe mental and physical torture to the crew and to cancel our repatriation for nearly three months," he said.

Comdr. Bucher, reached in Hawaii, where he is vacationing, said: "I don't know what he's talking about. This is the first time I've ever heard of it." Navy sources described Mr. Murphy's

idea about an early return of the ship as "only a contingency plan."

Mr. Murphy identified the other man who was to have manned the Pueblo as Chief Warrant Officer Gene Lacy, the ship's engineering officer. According to other ex-crewmen, the plan called for a tug to pull the disabled intelligence ship out to sea and for the crew to be transferred to a U.S. vessel.

The Pueblo was seized by North Korean gunboats on Jan. 23, 1968. Its crew was released on Dec. 23, 1968.

A court of inquiry later recommended a general court-martial for Comdr. Bucher for surrendering the ship without firing a shot and for allowing classified material to fall into North Korean hands.

But the Navy vetoed the trial, saying that Comdr. Bucher had suffered enough. He retired in 1974.

## As Sinn Fein Alters Image Opinion Grows in U.K., Ulster That IRA Will Extend Truce

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Jan. 10 (WP).—The Provos have had it. They're finished and looking for a face saver. Birmingham killed them.

This reluctant claim of an end to the Irish Republican Army's guerrilla war was made by Gerry Fitt, Ulster's leading Catholic politician and lone Northern Irish Catholic in Parliament.

The Provos are the gunmen of the IRA's Provisional wing and Birmingham was the scene of their biggest slaughter in Britain—21 dead and 200 injured when bombs exploded in two crowded pubs in November.

Mr. Fitt is an exuberant man with a talent for overstatement and he has prematurely buried the terrorists. The IRA's long campaign to force Ulster into Ireland can still find recruits drawn by the legends that have sprung up around the movement.

Beyond Expiration  
But at least, there is a conviction in Belfast and London that the IRA's three-week-old cease-fire, which has given Ulster its longest period of peace since 1969, will run beyond its scheduled expiration on Jan. 16.

Merlyn Rees, Britain's minister for Northern Ireland, will make some new gestures next week, his aides say, to encourage a prolonged truce. Mr. Rees, however, cannot yet publicly promise what the IRA wants: a declaration that Britain will ultimately yield sovereignty over Ulster.

Many of the province's Protestant majority already suspect that Mr. Rees has given in secret some such pledge to the Provisionals. Any strengthening of these suspicions could unleash a new round of violence, this time by Protestant terrorists.

As Mr. Rees walks between the two sects, he can take some comfort from what appears to be a marked change in the IRA's public image. The movement's political front, Sinn Fein, is beginning to sound more like an orthodox aspirant for power than a cover for terrorists.

Sinn Fein's president, Rory O'Brady, tells callers that his organization expects to "emerge as a political force" if the peace holds. Even now, he says, Sinn Fein is thinking about taking part in the vote that Mr. Rees has planned for the spring.

Ulster will then elect delegates to a convention charged with drawing up a new constitution for the province and Sinn Fein is considering whether to run candidates of its own instead of following its customary practice of boycotting the vote.

Political Role  
One of the movement's most romantic figures is David O'Connell, who delights in holding press conferences to flaunt his immunity from police, who are hounding him. Mr. O'Connell is usually described as the IRA's chief of staff or top military commander. But now Sinn Fein leaders bill him as a vice-president of their legal organization, another sign of the new stress on political action. "In any continuing peace situation," Mr. O'Brady says, Mr. O'Connell's "role would be primarily political."

In the same way, Mrs. Maire Drumm, the militant Belfast woman who is Sinn Fein's best known vice-president, urges London to pay more attention to her group. "We want direct contacts," she says. "We would even serve as messengers" to the IRA's military commanders.

Up to now, the British government has insisted that it would not bargain directly with the IRA in any form and cease-fire messages have been carried back and forth by a group of Protestant clergyman. Mrs. Drumm was Sinn Fein's status enhanced by recognition from Mr. Rees. Throughout the truce, Sinn Fein has carefully avoided any attacks on Mr. Rees or the British. Instead, it has aimed its fire at the Dublin government of Premier Liam Cosgrave.

"Dublin is queering the pitch," Mr. O'Brady complains, because it refuses to allow visitors or gift packages for jailed IRA men who have taken part in prison riots and because it continues to arrest IRA leaders such as Kevin Mallon, who was seized Wednesday.

Protestant Suspicion  
The Cosgrave regime shares the Ulster Protestant suspicion of the IRA's turn to peace. Dublin sees it as an expedient to regain lost support in Catholic communities and time to rebuild the IRA's crippled forces.

But the central point is that, for now at least, the IRA has

## Head-On Crash Kills 2

MILAN, Mo. Jan. 10 (AP).—The highway patrol says that a 76-year-old man and his 74-year-old sister-in-law were killed when their cars collided. The patrol said that the accident occurred when the man was driving on the wrong side of the road.

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## The Fall of Phuoc Binh

Phuoc Binh may well be one of those heretofore obscure place names that becomes emblematic of a new and critical stage of the Vietnam war. A town 75 miles north of Saigon, Phuoc Binh is the first provincial capital, in the first whole province, to be captured by Communist forces not only since the Vietnam "cease-fire" of Jan. 27, 1973, but since the general fighting began in Vietnam in the early 1960s. Until mid-1974, Hanoi and the Viet Cong had concentrated their military efforts on sorting out gray areas and, in addition, regaining areas taken by Saigon after the cease-fire. But in mid-1974, in order to aggravate President Thieu's already heavy economic and political woes, they extended operations in the rice-growing Mekong Delta and elsewhere to stretch his forces thin. That left the Thieu forces vulnerable to just such rather limited local attacks as has now cost him Phuoc Binh. President Thieu, no doubt wisely, expects more.

Whether the Ford administration anticipated this pattern is uncertain. But it seems determined to use the fall of Phuoc Binh as the clinching argument to pry more military aid for Saigon out of Congress. For fiscal 1975, Congress authorized \$1 billion (\$1.4 billion was requested) but appropriated \$700 million, a figure about equal to what was actually spent in 1974. With apparent American consent, however, Saigon has been spending in 1975 at the annual rate of \$1 million. The administration is now preparing to seek a supplemental \$300 million. It evidently will argue that the principal reason Phuoc Binh fell was that Congress had reduced aid and that unless more money is provided at once, Saigon may fall too.

The new Congress is widely expected to be even less sympathetic than the last to President Thieu. But although President Ford cannot help but regret that one of his first approaches to the new Congress will take the form of a pitched battle over Vietnam aid, there is good reason to think he will make the try. We hope the Congress will listen, and question, carefully. We continue to feel

that the way the United States handles the end game in Vietnam is important. The Congress, in weighing aid, should do so with an idea in mind of where it hopes the United States will come out. It should understand that some of the consequences of Washington's being seen—fairly or not—to be letting Mr. Thieu go could involve a certain turmoil and recrimination at home and a certain devaluing of American credibility abroad. It should let Mr. Thieu go only if it believes, after deliberations, that more is to be gained than lost.

The administration ought to understand, however, that it only hurts its own chances if its approach to Congress on Vietnam is limited to or centered on a request for military aid. Perhaps the administration is privately resigned to seeing Mr. Thieu, who for good or ill personifies the American investment in Vietnam, depart the scene. Perhaps the administration figures to put the blame, if there is blame, on Congress, on the Democrats or on "liberals" and "neo-isolationists." But we doubt it. We think Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger are extremely serious about Vietnam.

In that case, they will surely want to accompany their request for aid with other gestures that indicate not only their sensitivity to the Congress but their positive interest in moving away from war in Vietnam. Specifically, the President and his secretary of state should report what the United States is doing to induce President Thieu to fulfill that part of the Paris peace accords which calls on him to join the Communist Provisional Revolutionary Government in a National Council of Reconciliation that would organize elections for a new South Vietnamese government. And they should report what new diplomatic initiatives are under way with the Soviet Union and China to limit the further flow of weapons to both sides of the battlefield. In such a broad-gauged approach, we believe, lies a position that would do a great deal for harmony in Washington as well as for peace in Vietnam.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Judge Sirica's Mercy

In ordering the release from prison of three major participants in the Watergate scandals, Judge John Sirica has wisely exercised his right to temper justice with mercy. The three—John Dean 3d, Herbert Kalmbach and Jeb Stuart Magruder—having served respectively four, six and seven months in prison, had routinely appealed for a reduction of their sentences. While all of them, and particularly Dean, initially had been deeply involved in the White House conspiracy, they subsequently cooperated fully with the special prosecutor and the court. Indeed, Dean played a key role in exposing the White House cover-up, and he provided crucial testimony in the recent trials of former President Richard Nixon's top aides in Judge Sirica's U.S. District Court.

Since the judge turned aside all questions about the motivation of his order, the surprising move can only be explained by guesswork. It is easy to believe that the carefully documented litany in his courtroom of

the sordid conduct of Mr. Nixon himself and his top aides may have persuaded Judge Sirica that wrongdoing in the lower echelons merited greater leniency. In view of Judge Sirica's laudable determination to get at the full truth of Watergate, it is also possible that his remission of the sentences may act as an inducement to those yet to be tried or sentenced and to help the special prosecutor with pending cases, thus completing the national housecleaning.

While the decision to release the three men seems entirely commendable, as no further purpose would have been served by keeping them in jail, Judge Sirica would be well advised to explain his order with a fuller statement than he has yet made. The Watergate cases are inextricably intertwined with the American people's search for a new trust in their institutions. A better public understanding of the law therefore is preferable to mysterious justice, even when compassionate.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Food or Promises

As a prelude to the World Food Conference in Rome last fall, there was a period of intense public interest in problems of hunger and possible famine. After Rome, public attention shifted to other issues and, ominously, the administration's attention seems to have shifted with it.

One of the clear agreements reached at Rome was that there was a 5-to-7-billion-ton food gap to be met in South Asia this year. After Rome, Father Theodore Hesburgh, writing on behalf of an interdenominational group of deeply concerned private citizens, wrote to President Ford urging that 1975 aid shipments be increased to help meet that need. On Dec. 9, the President assured Father Hesburgh that the U.S. government would do its part and said, "Although I am not now able to give you a final determination on this year's food aid program, I am

exploring all means of meeting humanitarian needs abroad and I will make a decision soon."

That was a month ago, and no decision has been made yet. The time of greatest need is hard upon the countries of South Asia and the logistics of delivering assistance are complex and time consuming. Moreover, the administration's dawdling is impeding Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's UN emergency program because the fulfillment of the European Economic Community's pledge of aid is partially contingent upon action by the United States.

If President Ford does not act in the immediate future to increase American food aid, he might just as well announce that he and Secretary Kissinger don't really mean what they said when they promised last year to help feed hungry people.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Forgotten War?

A forgotten war is going on in Indochina: forgotten by the Americans, the self-styled defenders of the free world, who when they came back home at last two years ago made people believe that they left a house in order after their passage; forgotten also by the West, concerned with more spectacular conflicts in any case nearer and more dangerous for its immediate security. Nobel

Peace Prize winner Henry Kissinger will celebrate in a few days the second anniversary of the Paris accords and of the cease-fire in South Vietnam and reminisce the superb operation in domestic politics thanks to which his President Richard Nixon could bring the GIs back home, make people believe he had made peace, and make himself be triumphantly re-elected as president.

—From *Le Quotidien* (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 11, 1900

PARIS.—Not only is England feeling the pinch of a "coal famine," but now France and Italy are suffering, and suffering badly. The war has made a heavy demand upon English stores, and now those of France, too, have been well nigh exhausted by the abnormal withdrawals due to the present world situation and also, alas, due to strikes.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 11, 1925

NEW YORK.—Estelle Taylor, the motion-picture actress, was granted a divorce today from the former Philadelphia hotel clerk whom she married in 1918. This now makes her free to wed Jack Dempsey, the heavyweight champion of the world, to whom she has been reportedly engaged and to whom her name has longed been romantically linked.

## Letter

### A Parable

Since time immemorial parables have been used successfully to convey truths and moral lessons to humanity.

Maybe Doctor Kissinger should narrate the following one to the Arabs: "The inmates of a nut-house, to kill time, played poker all day long, using their trousers buttons as chips. One of them, a skillful player, eventually won all the chips, and his companions had to walk around in his great excitement—holding up, uncomfortably and ridiculously, their pants with their hands."

"However, short of buttons, the card game necessarily stopped, and the big winner became restless and depressed with the long tedious hours of the day."

"He decided, therefore, to return all the buttons to his bankrupt playmates, and so resume the game."

WILLIAM PASSIGLI,  
Minusio/11, Switzerland.

## Liquidity Woes

To the extent that companies have liquidity problems—need infusions of capital—because they have been mismanaged, or because they are making a product that people do not want (or at a price people do not want to pay), cheap RFC loans would save companies that should fail. As Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., tartly says, an RFC would be grand device "for protecting buggy-whip manufacturers."

To the extent (and it is substantial) that government policies are to blame for widespread illiquidity in the private sector, a new RFC would be just another instance of the disease (the government) trying to be the cure.

Excessive taxation and regulation, combined with made-in-Washington inflation, have helped reduce corporate retained earnings (in real dollars) to 30 per cent of what they were 10 years

## 'A Tidal Wave of Red Ink'

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—The Reconstruction Finance Corp. was a bad idea whose time came in 1932 and departed in 1953. Now this idea is slouching toward Congress to be born again.

The RFC lent public money at artificially cheap rates to foundering businesses. Launched by a reluctant Herbert Hoover, who wanted its activities strictly circumscribed and its life limited to two years, it was expanded by an enthusiastic Franklin Roosevelt and became one of the principal devices by which the New Deal failed to cure the Depression.

Indeed, the original RFC is a symbol of the New Deal's futile attempts to revive the economy by slaking the government's 10 thumbs into it. And a new RFC would be just another instrument for saving businesses that do not deserve to be saved, or for helping businesses that should be helped by more fundamental changes of government economic policies.

## Comprehensive View The 'New History': From Top to Bottom

By Jack P. Greene

BALTIMORE.—Only a decade ago well-socialized historians in the United States had no doubt what the most important and prestigious subjects of study were. Here, as in Britain, history was presented as the study of great public events (national elections, wars, civil strife, revolutions), large-scale transformations (the Renaissance, the Enlightenment, the Industrial Revolution), or great figures in politics, economic life, or the worlds of art and ideas.

By definition, powerful social groups and nations were more important than weaker ones. "Subordinate" social groups were largely considered only in so far as they interacted with elites, and smaller or non-Western nations were discussed only to the extent that they were involved in "the rise of the West."

So powerful and so pervasive was this conception of the past that it was virtually unquestioned. The very greatness of the subjects on which it focused seemed to endow them with intrinsic importance. Their extraordinary impact and visibility made it unnecessary, almost impossible, to raise the question of why they should be studied to the exclusion of less glamorous aspects of the past, aspects that were either left unexamined or relegated to the periphery of the historical discipline.

### Sharp Attack

Over the last 10 years, this conception of history has come under sharp attack from the exponents of a radically different view of what should be studied in the past. Inspired by the work of the so-called *Annales* school in France, a growing number of British and American scholars have developed a "new history" that differs from the old in scope, focus, approach and assumptions.

In scope, it is far more comprehensive. All human behavior, the actions and thoughts of people from all cultures and all segments of all societies within their cultures come within its purview. Its focus is not just upon powerful Western nations but upon peoples in all kinds of political contexts in cultures formerly considered "primitive" or "marginal," not merely upon elites but upon people in all social categories, and not only upon prominent events but upon underlying economic, social and cultural processes.

To date, attention has been concentrated in three areas. One of these has been the basic conditions of life—birth, education, marriage, death, diet, disease, material possessions, housing, work, man's relationship to nature and the fundamental units of social organization: household, family, and community.

A second has been the structure of economic and social life, including the mode of production and social organization in its broadest sense.

And third, the new history has focused upon "collective mentalities," the belief systems and conceptual frameworks that determine the ways people interpret the routine and the extraordinary in their lives.

The new history thus reorders our priorities about the past. It abandons the central assumption

of traditional history, what is called the doctrine of importance. Prominence and ability no longer constitute *prima facie* case for historical significance. On the contrary, value of every subject is entirely upon how much it is about larger historical processes. From the perspective of the new history, it has been clear that the experience of men, children, servants, slaves and other neglected groups quite as integral to a comprehensive understanding of the past as that of lawyers, lords, and masters of state; that in ten explaining social behavior, it culture is far more revealing than high culture; and that events are important objects study only when they open window upon otherwise aspects of the more basic processes of social change.

### Reconstruct

To recover the history of actively invisible groups of people—to re-create structures and processes that were usually dimly perceived in the past—required unusual resources and imagination.

Scholars have had to seek and devise ways to make sources—censuses, parish registers, public records, vital records, oral traditions—that previously been either ignored or insufficiently utilized.

They have also had to sharply in an interdisciplinary direction, as they have found methods and concepts developed in fields such as sociology, anthropology, psychology and linguistics useful in their efforts to reconstruct the societies of the past.

From the social sciences, have also learned to use more explicitly and to be systematic in the formulation of problems, more self-critical about procedures, and more aware about proof.

Thus, they have come to insist upon precise quantitative measures whenever possible, have begun to use advanced statistical techniques, the digital computer.

Certainly one of the most significant by-products of the new history has been an undoubted for historians—intellectual boldness. The demand for rigor has taught historians all too often the more suspect a problem is to proof, the trivial it is.

To handle many question central concern to the history, scholars have had to go beyond the historian's traditional questions—how do you know?—to ask the intellectual, demanding question—how can I claimably be said on the of always imperfect sources?

### Still Alive

As a cursory examination publishers' lists of course books for most of the more prominent American universities quickly reveal, traditional history is still very much alive.

Excessively technical and seemingly arcane, the new history puts very heavy demands upon practitioners and readers alike for an intellectual, demanding question—how can I claimably be said on the of always imperfect sources?

But because it has raised intriguing and challenging questions about the context quality of people's lives at levels of society in past times does seem to be waging a winning battle for the possession of best young minds in the present.

These minds have been in ed by the promise that they may ultimately be able to pry more than the entertainment moral inspiration that have its traditional stock in trade, it may also be able to give explicit insights into the nature of the human condition that may finally enable history to come closer than ever before, fulfilling its seldom-delivered promise of providing a rich perspective upon the present and future, as well as upon the past.

To do so, however, young historians must now rise to the challenge of devising literary form that will act for their work the wider and it deserves.

Jack P. Greene, professor of history at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, is a Fellow at the Woodrow Wilson Center for International Studies in Washington. He is the author of *The New History*.



## Rebels Defied Truce Rhodesia Suspends Release of Black Political Prisoners

**SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 10 (UPI).**—The Rhodesian government announced today that it had suspended the release of black political prisoners because of the guerrilla campaign against the regime.

The minister of justice, law and order, Desmond Lardner, said a month-old cease-fire agreement has not been honored. The nationalists had threatened to call off the guerrilla war in exchange for the freedom of the prisoners.

Lardner said the government had not stopped the guerrillas from attacking the decision not to release the prisoners. He said the guerrillas had attacked the government's decision to release the prisoners.

He said 330 blacks remain in detention after 69 had been freed. Prime Minister Ian Smith's office said the government was not prepared to release the prisoners.

He said pamphlets printed in neighboring Zambia were being circulated in the operational areas, urging guerrillas to continue fighting.

"Their contents were violent and racist," Mr. Lardner said. "They were aimed at the black community."

Mr. Smith announced the cease-fire on Dec. 11, after talks in Lusaka, Zambia, led to the agreement. In the negotiations, the three black Rhodesian guerrilla groups agreed to unite under the flag of the African National Congress, which has no military arm, to prepare a united front for any conference.

**Uganda Names Woman Envoy To Holy See**

**ROME, Jan. 10 (UPI).**—Bernadette Olowo, Uganda's ambassador to Bonn, also has been named as Uganda's representative to the Vatican, becoming the first woman ambassador to the Holy See, the Vatican Embassy in Bonn said yesterday.

Miss Olowo, who had served as third secretary in the Bonn embassy since July, will continue to reside in West Germany, the embassy said.

Earlier this week, President Walter Scheel accredited the 37-year-old diplomat as Uganda's ambassador here, making her the youngest top-ranking diplomat in the country.

Miss Olowo, who had served as third secretary in the Bonn embassy since July, will continue to reside in West Germany, the embassy said.

**G.C. Brown, 62, Dies; Worked on Salk Vaccine**

**ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 10 (AP).**—Dr. Gordon C. Brown, 62, a biologist who was involved in the development of the Salk polio vaccine in 1953, died Wednesday of pneumonia.

Dr. Brown also helped develop influenza vaccines and uncovered a link between some birth defects and viruses. He had been on the faculty of the University of Michigan since 1942.

**Phillips Brooks**

**LONDON, Jan. 10 (UPI).**—Phillips Brooks, 53, the cultural affairs officer at the U.S. Embassy, died today of a heart attack. He had served the U.S. Information Service in Paris, Mexico City and Beirut and in 1972 was chief of the agency's publication division.

**Fyotr Novikov**

**MOSCOW, Jan. 10 (Reuters).**—Fyotr Novikov, 73, an academician who did pioneering work in mathematics, logic and the theory of probability, died yesterday, the newspaper Izvestia reported today.

**Douglas Cross**

**PETALUMA, Calif., Jan. 10 (Reuters).**—Douglas Cross, 54, who wrote the words of the hit song "I Left My Heart in San Francisco," died Wednesday. He wrote the song with composer George Cory in 1963 but it was only after singer Tony Martin recorded it in 1964 that it became a hit.

**Hoffa to Abandon Bid For Union Local Post**

**DETROIT, Jan. 10 (AP).**—Former Teamsters Union President James Hoffa said today that he will withdraw as a candidate for president of Union Local 299, his home local.

Hoffa said his attorneys advised him to do so because, if he even accepted the nomination for local president, he would be violating the terms of his 1971 pardon by former President Richard Nixon.

When Mr. Nixon pardoned Hoffa, it was on the condition that Hoffa could not take part in union activities until 1980.

**French Air Force Jet Crashes, Killing Two**

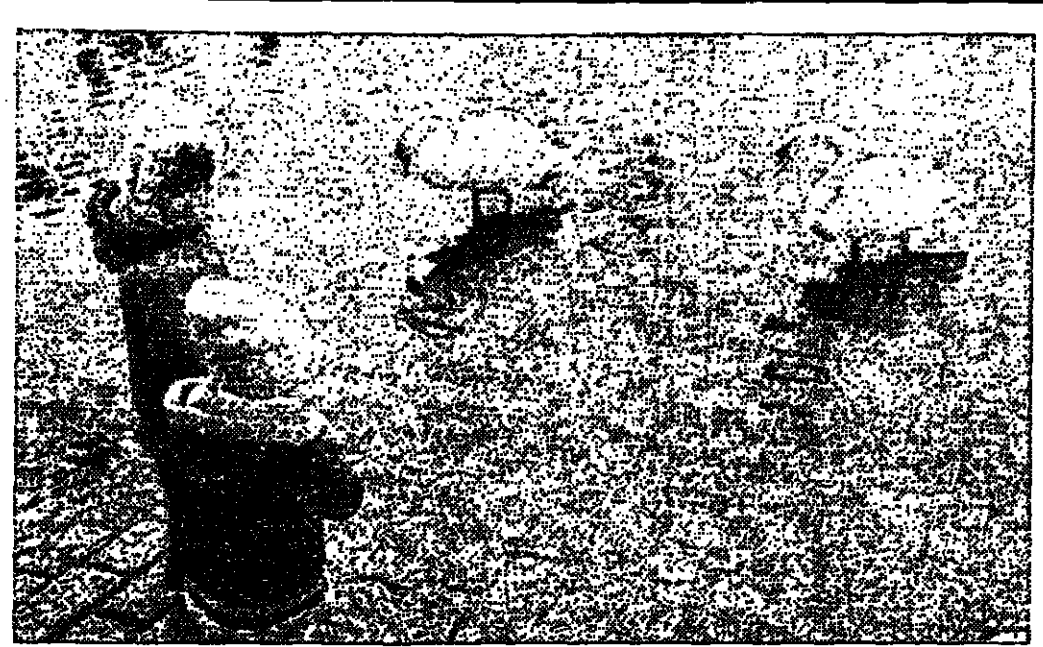
**MONT-DE-MARSAN, France, Jan. 10 (UPI).**—A Mirage-III fighter-bomber crashed last night in a forest in southwestern France, military authorities said today.

They said that the two members of the crew were killed in the accident and that an inquiry is under way to determine its cause.

The plane had taken off from the Saint-Dizier Air Force Base, 200 kilometers east of Paris, to perform a bombing exercise over the forest near this Landes Department town, officials said.

**Soft Crash Landing**

**ANKARA, Jan. 10 (Reuters).**—A Spanish DC-3 cargo plane carrying a load of eggs crashed-landed at Ankara's Esenboga Airport last night. There were no casualties and not an egg was broken, airport sources said today.



UNSEASONAL CALM—Children admiring a couple of swans wading in water on embankment of Vltava River in Prague. It is very unusual to see them at this time of year but perhaps because of the mild winter they are nesting near a bridge.

## 3 Officers, 13 Policemen Accused

### Greeks Describe Tortures in Junta's Jails

By Steven V. Roberts

**ATHENS, Jan. 10 (NYT).**—The military government that ruled Greece for more than seven years regularly inflicted physical and mental torture on its political prisoners, according to numerous accounts now being made public. Three army officers and 13 policemen have been accused of abusing prisoners and are now awaiting trial.

Torture is a sensitive subject here and there was a loud outcry recently when a student on the island of Euboea charged that he had been beaten in a local police station for writing leftist slogans in public. Critics of Premier Constantine Karamanlis say the incident indicates that the government has not moved fast enough to purge remnants of the military regime, which collapsed in July during the Cyprus crisis.

Five years ago, the European Commission on Human Rights, a quasi-judicial international tribunal, reported that torture was used by the Greek military police. But while the junta ruled here, most witnesses were too frightened of reprisals to talk about their experiences.

In recent months, however, many former prisoners have told of savage beatings, electric-shock treatment, forced executions and a wide range of other harassments. These accounts have been verified by several former military policemen who refused to participate in torture. One of them, Dimitrios Stalkos, said that recruits would often be lectured by Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannides, the head of the military police.

"These people were trained, or brainwashed, to believe that we were the enemy," said Stalkos. "They were told that if they did not follow the rules, they would be killed."

After the military take-over of 1967, torture seemed particularly brutal when directed at dissident military officers. Anastasios Minas, a retired lieutenant colonel in the Greek Air Force, was arrested in 1972 for plotting bombs as a public protest against the regime. In a diary he smuggled out of Greece, Gen. Minas tells how he spent 11 days standing up inside a small green

## Friends Advise Sakharov to Cut Protests

By Peter Osmon

**MOSCOW, Jan. 10 (WP).**—For several years, the Soviet authorities have been trying to silence Andrei Sakharov but lately even some of the famed dissident physicist's friends have been advising him not to protest so much.

In the beginning, every time Mr. Sakharov spoke, the event was major news, headlined in the Western press and beamed back to the Soviet Union on Western radio stations. Now it seems that almost daily Mr. Sakharov's name is attached to a pronouncement on behalf of an aggrieved Russian, a would-be German or Jewish emigrant, Baptists, Crimean Tatars and displaced Baltic peoples.

Recently, these petitions have been getting less attention and some are ignored altogether. Perhaps, it has been suggested to Mr. Sakharov, as a matter of public relations, he should conserve his indignation.

But the very idea is repugnant to the physicist, whose placid manner, stooped shoulders and weary smiles have always masked his outrage.

"How, I ask you, can I not speak out for these people?" he exclaimed more than once in the course of a long conversation this week at the cramped, two-room Moscow apartment where he lives with his wife, her mother, often his step-children and occasionally itinerant dissidents unable to find another place to stay.

Where Can They Turn?

"For every crime, there must be a reaction," he said. "We cannot let some injustices go by. Each of them is important. Where can people turn in this land?"

And so, if the complaint appears valid, Mr. Sakharov will compose an open letter—most take him several hours, because he is a slow writer—to the Soviet leaders, the KGB (security police) or just to Western correspondents. What effect, if any, these declarations have is difficult to say, but they are a form of assistance for those who feel they have no other hope.

**French Narcotics Boss Gets 16-Year Term**

**MARSEILLES, Jan. 10 (AP).**—Joseph Marro, 57, described by police as one of the financiers behind the French connection heroin traffic to the United States, was sentenced today to 16 years in prison for drug trafficking.

Marro also was ordered to pay a 10-million-franc (\$2.7 million) fine and an additional sum of about \$9 million, the equivalent of four times the value of the merchandise seized in connection with his arrest. He was also banned from the Marseilles area for five years after his release from prison.

**Greek Economic Measures**

**ATHENS, Jan. 10 (UPI).**—The government today announced new economic measures to reduce a balance-of-payments deficit caused by rising fuel prices and higher defense expenditures resulting from Greece breaking military links with NATO.

The year 1975 will be a year of retrenchment and austerity, Premier Karamanlis said after a Cabinet meeting approved the measures. The measures include a new system of taxation aimed at the higher income brackets.

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# THEATER IN LONDON

## Scottish Orange, Green... and Red

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 10 (REUTERS).—The recent and heartening surge of dramatic activity in Scotland continues. Hector MacMillan's "The Sash," now at the Hampstead Theatre Club, is in the tradition of such plays as Roddy MacMillan's "The Bevelers," George Blyth's "Kong Lives," and Bill Bryden's "Willie Rough" and "Benny Lynch" (and it is about time the latter followed the rest to London). That is to say, it is a vigorous proletarian play, full of a rough vitality and a close realistic observation of life as it is actually lived.

It is also political, although a moment of overdidacticism comes as the actors take their curtain call. The subject is topical enough: the sectarian facts of life—Protestant versus Catholic—as experienced by the Scottish working classes and, by implication, the Irish.

The central character, Bill MacWilliam, is an unthinking Orangeman, a rabid, drunken supporter of King Billy and all that he has come to stand for.

He is plagued by his son Cameron, who refuses to accompany him on the annual march through the city, and an Irish Catholic neighbor, who is just as entrenched in her own bigotry. It is his belief that give his life meaning and he clings to it. "You don't question the belief you took in with your mother's milk."

Mr. MacWilliam's play is somewhat crudely contrived in character and plot, being in the popular tradition of melodrama. But his insight into MacWilliam is subtler than the surrounding consciousness, particularly in his uneasy relationship with his son, a mixture of masculine pride and ambivalence. He is able to show the old man's intransigent bigotry, his cunning use of patriotism to justify the seduction of a young girl, as well as allowing him a humanity and dignity in his refusal to accept any sort of defeat.

### Wounded Lion

The play is extremely well acted, with Andrew Kerr giving a splendidly tough performance as MacWilliam, roaring defiance like a wounded lion. There is excellent support, too, from Christopher Conry as his son and Doreen Cameron as a young girl bred into bigotry. Mr. Kerr and the author direct well, making most of the coarse and lively wit and humor.

During the curtain call, Mr. Kerr turns his back on the audience before turning to shout an appeal for unity—"The worker's flag is not orange or green, but red." It is a measure of the local success of the work that, when the play was performed in Glasgow, the audience rose as one man and sang "The Red Flag." In Hampstead, the call was greeted with polite, puzzled applause.

"The Sash," for all its faults, has a health and vigor about it

that was lacking in Caryl Churchill's treatment of a similar theme, "Objections to Sex and Violence," at the Royal Court.

The latter play circles cautiously around the subject of terrorism, as a gathering of disparate people—a repressed middle-aged couple, a muddled old lady trying to recapture a past moment of happiness, a conventional young couple—circle around a girl who has achieved some sort of liberation. She feels sexually free and, instead of suppressing her anger at social injustices, is ready to act violently to change the situation. The others are alternately repelled and fascinated by her willingness to act, titillated by the thought of violence.

The action takes place in a vacuum or, rather, an isolated beach where the characters can talk unencumbered by their normal environment. But the result is a great deal of desultory chat, some of it stimulating, but little of it revealing. Miss Churchill's revolutionary, despite a sharp performance from Rosemary McHale, remains obscure to the end.

### Struggling for Laughs

At the New London, "Déjà Revue," an anthology of some of the best revue numbers of the past 30 or so years, is occasionally amusing although it in no way revives a dead theatrical form. What it does show is how much the success of revue depended not on material—which even here is often weak—but on the style of the performer. Several times there is an excellent match—Anna Dawson injecting sex into railroad station announcements, Sheila Hancock struggling with a top heavy headpiece—but often the performers are visibly struggling for laughs.

At the Shaw Theatre, there is an excellent if stolid revival of Harold Pinter's "The Birthday Party," which ran for a week at



Rosemary McHale in "Objections to Sex and Violence."

its first London production in 1958. It is still easy to see why it met with hostility for its obtrusive symbolism and obscenity and an atmosphere of undefined menace.

It does display Pinter's ear for the tonalities of conversation, his obsession with the tautness of everyday life, the peculiarities of accepted routines and the dullness of much of existence. And the action itself, as the mysterious Stanley, holed up in a shabby boarding house, is managed and removed by two strangers, exerts a strong grip on the mind. Kevin Billington's direction plods a bit, but there are

fine performances from John Alderton as Stanley and Anna Wing as his befuddled, benign landlady.

## Paris Sees 'Black Hat' Ceremony

By Irving Marder

PARIS, Jan. 10 (REUTERS).—The big, high-ceilinged hall in the garish new hotel was nearly full, but it did not seem crowded because most of the occupants were sitting cross-legged on the floor. Along one side, chairs had been provided for several dozen middle-aged and elderly people. Ole and Hannah Nydahl, a young Danish couple, were chatting with an American visitor who squatted beside them, knees creaking.

"Yes," said Nydahl, whose excellent English is enhanced by a Scandinavian lilt, "it's deep... very deep. And, after all, you don't see many Buddhists nowadays..."

A sudden fanfare, on brass Tibetan horns, filled the room and we all scrambled to our feet. A portly man, in a saffron robe with one shoulder bare, entered on the arms of a half-dozen monks and with their help slowly ascended a throne on the dais. On his head there was a bright red, pyramidal covering, with ear flaps. His broad, flatish face was impassive. It was not, indeed, the Buddha himself, but one of his earthly kinsmen: His Holiness the 16th Gyalwa Karmapa, spiritual leader of the Sakya school of Tibetan Buddhism—and in the eyes of his followers, the 16th reincarnation of a Buddhist holy man born in Tibet around 1120.

In his present incarnation, the Gyalwa Karmapa was born in 1923. All Buddhists—as explained by Ole Nydahl, who is himself a Buddhist layman—regard themselves as reincarnations. But the "high jama," such as His Holiness, differ in that they are conscious of all their previous incarnations, and indeed before their "death"—there is, of course, no permanent death in Buddhist theology—specify the time and place of their reincarnation.

### To Spread the Light

The Gyalwa Karmapa has come to Paris to preside over a Buddhist rite rarely seen in the West—the Ceremony of the Black Hat. In the eyes of the devout, high lama such as the Gyalwa Karmapa possess spiritual powers of such intensity that their heads are encircled by an "aura"—much like the halo of Christian belief. This aura takes the form of a blackish, ectoplasmic substance ("Yes, I have seen it," Ole said). But for the benefit of those whose faith is not quite strong enough, a black headress has been constructed. It is this that His Holiness wears at ceremonies such as last night's, in order to spread the light beyond the immediate circle of initiates.

Another purpose of the gathering was to welcome newcomers into the Buddhist faith. This step consists merely of bowing before the Gyalwa Karmapa and repeating one's new Buddhist name, which is inscribed on a slip of

## MUSIC IN FRANKFURT

### 'Tosca' With Some Original Ideas

By David Stevens

FRANKFURT, Jan. 10 (REUTERS).—"Tosca," with its action fixed in time and place, does not much lend itself to novel presentation, but the Frankfurt Opera's new production offers some original and sensible staging ideas from Jean-Pierre Ponnelle, backed by the tastefully controlled musical leadership of Christoph von Dohnanyi.

As usual, Ponnelle is his own designer, and his first-act set is both stunning to the eye—a lavishly detailed full-length view of the church of Sant'Andrea della Valle seen from behind the high altar—and eminently practical. Cavaradossi's working area does not seem to occupy the whole sanctuary, as it often does, but is merely a scaffolding to one side on which he and Tosca can be discreetly affectionate. The latter effectively onto the stage into foreground and background areas, giving Scarpia space to soliloquize on his lust for Tosca without being swamped—vocally or physically—by the choral phalanx of the Te Deum.

Ponnelle's opulent second-act setting underlines Scarpia's sensuality, and like the first act is full of decorative detail. The walls of the room seem to be made of dark marble and the double doors of solid oak. Very sensibly indeed, Tosca does not wait for Scarpia to advance on her, but reads over his shoulder until the putative ladies-passer

has been signed, then lets him have it between the scapulae, leaving him slumped over his unfinished meal. After that, Tosca clears out with as much dispatch as the music will permit, dispensing with the pious hokum of the cross and candles.

### Symbolic Touch

But the staging—similar to the one Ponnelle did in San Francisco two seasons ago—is not without a symbolic touch or two to go along with Puccini's verismo. The door leading to Scarpia's torture chamber is decorated with a small crucifix and, opened, reveals chains hanging on the wall. Tosca, leaving at the end of Act II, has to open three sets of doors, the final one revealing a large portrait of the recently deceased police chief, looking as if he were about to have the last laugh. The final act is dominated by a rear view of the winged statue atop the Castel Sant'Angelo—hollow from the back and propped up by a catenary scaffolding.

Marin Schumpert was responsible for the handsome costumes that admirably supplemented Ponnelle's sets and conception—such as the luxurious robe that Scarpia wears in Act II, hastily exchanging it for his official haberdashery as the plot thickens.

Physically and vocally, the third performance, on Wednesday, was dominated by the Scarpia of Ingar Wixell, opulently sung—not barked or shouted—

and powerfully acted. Anja Silja has never produced an Italianate sound, and the upper reaches of her vocal compass are not very attractive, but her somewhat metallic timbre can be exciting and she is a Tosca of gripping, if unorthodox, stage presence. Against these two high-voltage performers, Eduardo Alvarez—replacing an indisposed Cavaradossi—cut a pale figure.

### The Orchestra

The orchestra, under Dohnanyi, played incisively, and the conductor was indulgent neither with himself nor the singers, making all of Puccini's points but not lingering on them.

Dohnanyi, who has been opera director in Frankfurt for several seasons—during which he has carried out consistently ambitious and interesting programs—has recently been designated Intendant (general manager) of the Hamburg State Opera, which he will take over in a couple of seasons.

His new post will give him greater scope to expand the abilities he has shown here, which besides conducting and administration, have lately included stage direction—he both conducted and staged a new production of "The Marriage of Figaro" here earlier this season. His Frankfurt plans are far from over, however, for later this season he will begin a centennial production of Wagner's "Ring," starting at the end with "Die Gotterdaemmerung."

## Masterpiece Of Puccini In Palermo

By William Weaver

PALERMO, Jan. 10 (REUTERS).—Palermo's massive Teatro Massimo is being restored, so this year the opera has moved to the equally vast Olympea, a hundred-year-old hippodrome in neo-Pompeian style, complete with fountains, frescoes, columns and a stopped clock over the proscenium.

The Palermo Opera's inventiveness has not been diminished by this temporary move. The operative year opened with a much-praised production of Gluck's "Armide" and now it is offering another 18th-century rarity: "La Cecilia" by Gluck's great rival, Niccolò Piccinni.

Piccinni's masterpiece, this opera was first heard in Rome in 1760, long before the Gluck-Piccinni antagonism had been set up. It is in fact worlds apart from the majestic Gluckian reform opera. Originally, the Piccinni work was entitled "La Buona Figliola," which could be translated as "The Nice Girl." The girl of the title is named Cecilia and her popularity was such that she gave her name not only to the opera, but also to styles, taverns and hotels of the time.

The work, as musicologist Bruno Cagli rightly points out in his readable program note, is closely related to Richardson's "Pamela," a tale of virtue rewarded, the sweet maid-servant who loves the master's son, after opposition, becomes his wife. Golden! Piccinni's librettist, made this situation more palatable to aristocratic 18th-century Italian audiences by revealing the sweet servant as a long-lost German baroness.

Stressing the grotesque, the flavor of this opera lies in its mixture of standard buffo elements with pastoral, larmoyant themes. The director, composer Sylvano Bussotti, and the designer, the well-known painter Tono Zancaro, decided to emphasize the grotesque and play down the tender. As a result, much of the music seemed to be sung against the sets and costumes, which also chose to invent a running ballet as commentary on the opera. It was an unhappy choice, especially since the dancer known as Rocco—playing Cupid here—does not have sufficient skill or authority to justify his constant presence on stage. Taina Berill, identified as Venus, was got up as a foliose queen of 40 years ago.

The vocal cast was strong, headed by the lovely Cecilia Valdesena in the title role. She was consistently musical and moving. Her sleep aria in the second act was particularly effective. Light tenors are hard to find these days, so it is a pleasure to be able to hear Antonio Brevacqua. In his big second-act scene, "Vedrete una Figliola," he was both touching and witty. He also has a powerful stage presence and is a real discovery. Christina Goran-Oeva was an elegant, haughty Lucinda, an icy, accurate soprano. The other roles were well sung and Luciano Rosado conducted cleanly. There were various cuts, but this opera, an authentic and relatively unknown masterpiece—was given a more than adequate presentation.

The final Black Hat Ceremony of the current tour will be held Saturday night at 8 o'clock at the Hotel Sheraton in Montparnasse. It is open to the public.

Last night, as the Gyalwa Karmapa moved smilingly among the new faithful, cutting their hair, an aide told them in a stage whisper to respond with a Tibetan phrase meaning "I am happy." It was apparent that they needed no urging.

### Dutch Park Off-Limits

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 10 (AP).—The Vondelpark, an open-air gathering place and camping ground for young visitors to Amsterdam since 1971, has been ruled off-limits to sleepers by the Amsterdam City Council, spokesman for the council said yesterday. Rising crime and hard drug use were blamed.

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Figure 1. The effect of the number of trials on the number of correct responses. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses in all cases. Error bars represent the standard error of the mean.



## Steel Executive Named To Be Volkswagen's Chairman

By John M. Goshko

PARIS, Jan. 10 (WP).—Volkswagen's leading automobile manufacturer, today picked Heinrich Schmucker, a prominent steel executive, to be the first chairman of the financially ailing company.

Schmucker, 53, has served for the past six years as chairman of Rheinisch-Westfälische AG, a diversified complex of companies involved in shipbuilding, locomotives, petrochemicals and plastics. He last post he gained the status of the international business community through a complex and highly controversial sale to solve Rheinisch-Westfälische's structural and financial problems by bringing it under the control of West Germany's largest steel company, August Thyssen AG.

Schmucker also has considerable experience in the automobile industry. Before going to Thyssen he spent more than a decade with Ford's West German subsidiary and rose to become the firm's sales chief. Because of this background, he has been regarded in business circles as front runner for the VW post ever since board chairman Rudolf Leiding announced last month that he was resigning after only three years in the job. Although Mr. Leiding cited "health reasons," there were reports that he quit over policy differences with Volkswagen's supervisory board.

For years, Volkswagen's success in conquering foreign markets like the United States with its most famous product, the low-priced Beetle, had made it the symbol of West Germany's post-war economic resurgence.

More recently, however, its one-time dominance of the small-car field has been eroded by competition from Japan, by currency devaluations that have made German products more expensive in other countries and—most alarmingly—by the faltering into which the energy crisis and the general worldwide slump have thrown car sales.

Volkswagen's sales were down so drastically last year that the firm has had to curtail production, cut its labor force by offering workers bonuses to quit—and

**Schmucker:**  
Told to pull Volkswagen out of the red.



put the rest of its employees on a series of short-time weeks. It nevertheless is expected to show a loss of approximately \$200 million for 1974—the first loss in its history.

In turning to Mr. Schmucker, the supervisory board is known to have been impressed by his past record as an aggressive car salesman, by his success in working out Rheinisch-Westfälische's internal difficulties and by his reputation for having worked harmoniously with the labor unions at Rheinisch-Westfälische.

The announcement of Mr. Schmucker's selection as chairman on a five-year contract was

made at Volkswagen headquarters in Wolfsburg by Hans Birnbaum, chairman of the supervisory board. At a press conference, Mr. Birnbaum said bluntly that Mr. Schmucker's "main and immediate task" will be to pull Volkswagen out of the red.

Asked about the still controversial plan to build a plant in the United States and divert part of Volkswagen's production there, Mr. Birnbaum replied that Mr. Schmucker would have to decide whether to proceed. He added, however, that a decision probably would not be reached until much later in the year.

## Oil and Gold Price Increases Give Russians Windfall Profit

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Jan. 10 (NYT).—Oil and gold price increases, which have rocked the Western world's economy and economic structure over the last 15 months, are giving windfall profits for the Soviet Union, according to analysts.

But the developments are having some adverse effects in Eastern Europe, where natural resources are far more limited than in the Soviet Union. Hungary, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Bulgaria are dependent upon the Soviet Union for most of their oil.

Poland and Romania are better off. Poland now derives slightly more than 90 per cent of its energy from coal, so its dependence on imported energy is small and coal exports have risen rapidly in recent years. Romania imports oil from the Middle East, but on balance it is a net exporter of petroleum products.

A Chase Manhattan Bank report to corporate customers in the Soviet Union probably lived into surplus on its hard-currency foreign accounts last year and it predicted the surplus would continue.

**Exports Triple**

Soviet exports to the West this year are expected to exceed \$10 billion, triple the figure for 1973, when the Russians ran a deficit with the West of nearly \$3 billion. The deficit was caused in large measure by a drop in gold sales.

Exports of oil alone earned the Soviet Union \$3.5 billion in hard currencies last year and should reach some \$4.5 billion this year, according to Chase analyst Howard Brainerd. This would represent more than half the total hard-currency exports.

At today's price levels, one ton is worth about \$5 million.

Both the Soviet Union and

China are in "comfortable" positions, says Pierre Pagan, a young French economic journalist whose book, "Petroleum—the Third World War," has just been published. Their lands are rich in hydrocarbons and their consumption is limited, he points out.

The Soviet Union produces about 8 million barrels daily at present—nearly the same quantity as Saudi Arabia, though the Saudis have the potential to produce two and one-half times that amount—and it exports one-fifth, mainly to Eastern Europe. China produces 1 million barrels daily and ranks among the relatively few countries that can export oil today.

The increase in gold prices has been important in giving the Soviet Union the means to finance trade with the hard-currency nations.

Most of the Russian gold is sold through the country's Wechoh Handelsbank of Zurich, set up in 1966 expressly for the purpose of dealing in trade credits, Eurodollars and gold sales with the Swiss banks.

According to the last annual report of the Bank for International Settlements, a Swiss-based institution that keeps watch on Soviet economic activities, the Russians sold 300 tons in 1973. That amounted to about one-fifth of all the gold coming out to world markets that year.

Last year, according to specialists of banks in Zurich, the Russians sold around 250 tons. But they could earn the same amount of money as usual—roughly \$1 billion a year in recent years—because the rapid increase in prices offset smaller volume.

At today's price levels, one ton is worth about \$5 million.

**U.K. Tightens Rules on Bank Money Deals**

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of England today announced it would tighten its control over British banks' foreign exchange dealings by distributing a list of guidelines for these operations. In currency trading, meanwhile, the dollar weakened against the pound. Gold's price was \$175 an ounce in London on Jan. 10.

The Bank of England already is Europe's toughest surveillance over banking activities, bankers say. But, partly due to its \$75-million foreign-exchange reserve posted last year by the Bank of England, the British central bank is a better off than it was at a letter outlining what it considers good currency dealing practices to about 360 banks that use currencies in Britain, many of these are units of U.S. banks.

A key point the Bank of England made was that some

banks' managements had apparently imposed "unilateral profit targets" on their foreign exchange dealers.

A major reason behind heavy foreign exchange speculation that led to losses at many banks last year was the desire to cover lack of profits in other activities, such as lending, with big gains from currency trading, bankers say.

The central bank suggested banks make surprise checks on their currency dealers to ensure they are not exceeding their authority to commit bank funds—and make sure dealers do not write their own order confirmations. Having another person do this provides a check that dealers are not using bank funds for their own dealing.

The British central bank does not expect any formal affirmations that commercial banks are indeed behaving this way, bankers said. But it did ask to be informed what authority British banks have given to their foreign subsidiaries to trade currencies. The request was said to be motivated by the whole list of recent banking difficulties, not just Lloyd's loss.

In currency markets the dollar weakened to 2.5605 Swiss francs from 2.5635, to 4.385 French francs—a 14-month low—from 4.406 and to 2.8780 West German marks from 2.8850. The pound rose to \$2.3540 from \$2.3495.

In the gold market, the five major dealers fixed their common price this afternoon at \$177.25 an ounce, down \$1.50 from yesterday afternoon. Dealers said activity was not more than moderate and the decline was expected after Wednesday's record one-day rise of \$10.50.

**Car Registrations Fall in U.K. but Imports Hit Mark**

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP-DJ).—Total car registrations in Britain fell 27.7 per cent last year, but despite the smaller market imports were able to take a record 27.9 per cent of it.

According to Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders statistics, last year's registrations totaled 1,368,655 cars, down from 1,861,529 in 1973. The 1974 total was the lowest since 1,128,000 registrations of 1970.

Imports took 27.9 per cent of the market, up slightly from the previous record high of 27.43 per cent in 1973. The number of foreign cars registered in Britain fell in 1974 to 353,981 from 455,802.

Imported cars have nearly doubled their share in the British market in the past five years, but industry observers believe their share of the market will fall to about one quarter this year due to the expected greater availability of domestic-made cars.

Datsun replaced Renault as the most popular foreign-made car with registrations of 83,758 compared with 60,518 in 1973, while Renault registrations were 57,026 (67,071). Datsun's share of the total market was 6.3 per cent in 1974, up from 3.4 per cent a year earlier.

**Petrodollar Recycling Talks Start at IMF**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP-DJ).—Negotiations on petrodollar recycling arrangements for 1975 beyond got under way today at the International Monetary Fund with closed-door sessions of the Group of Ten deputies representing Western European countries, the United States, Canada and Japan.

Finance ministers from the Group of Ten nations will be arriving in Washington this weekend for a policy-making session next Tuesday.

At issue in the deputies' sessions today and tomorrow are various proposals for dealing with the worldwide economic slowdown resulting, in part, from higher world oil prices.

## Arabs Seen Moving Closer to Communist Countries

### Kuwait to Help Finance East-Bloc Pipeline

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, Jan. 10 (WP).—Kuwait will finance the construction of a pipeline from Yugoslavia's Adriatic coast into Hungary, where it will link up with the Soviet bloc's oil distribution system.

Kuwait's finance and petroleum minister, Abdel Rahman Salem Alotji, told a press conference yesterday that Kuwait has decided to "contribute one third of the requirements for this project."

Preliminary studies made more than a year ago estimated that the 420-mile pipeline would cost well over \$500 million, but the cost may well turn out to be higher in view of recent price increases.

The decision to finance the Adriatic pipeline seems to reflect intentions by Arab oil producers to forge closer ties with Eastern Europe. Mr. Alotji was leaving here today for Budapest and Bucharest for talks with Hungarian and Romanian officials.

**Friendly With Tito**

Mr. Alotji sought to explain the decision in terms of Kuwait's warm friendship for Yugoslavia and President Tito, a staunch friend of the Arabs. But he also said:

"Kuwait, as part of the Arab world, is interested in such cooperation (because) it would lead toward the creation of firm ties between the Arab world, and Kuwait in particular, and the lands through which this pipeline will go."

The pipeline would link the port city of Rijeka with Yugoslavia's major industrial centers before extending into Hungary. Near Budapest, it would link up with the present Friendship One pipeline through which it would supply oil to Czechoslovakia.

Yugoslavia, Hungary and Czechoslovakia signed an agreement last January on the project. The pipeline would have an annual capacity of about 240 million barrels. Hungary and Czechoslovakia would receive 35 million barrels each, and the rest would be used by the Yugoslavs. There were negotiations about the construction of a separate link leading eastward into Romania.

The terms of the Kuwait agreement were not disclosed. Mr. Alotji said that "responsible parties are going to meet in mid-February to make final arrangements."

**Close Ties With Arabs**

Yugoslavia imports most of its oil from Arab countries, with which it has nurtured close political ties over the past two decades. It also imports some Soviet oil.

Hungary and Czechoslovakia are overwhelmingly dependent on Soviet energy supplies and import more than 90 per cent of their oil needs from Russia. But a sharp increase in oil consumption over the past two years has forced all East European countries to buy increasing quantities of Arab oil.

Most of these purchases are barter arrangements, with the East Europeans providing the Arabs with technology and industrial equipment.

The Yugoslavs have long sought to involve neighboring countries in the project. The fact that Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Romania decided last January to join nonaligned Yugoslavia in

this undertaking was interpreted by political observers as a clear sign that oil consumption in Eastern Europe is outstripping the growth in Soviet production, and that the Arabs' oil would be of growing importance for Warsaw Pact economies.

**Comment on Kissinger**

Mr. Alotji said yesterday that Kuwait's decision to help finance the project was not based on political considerations. But, in response to a question about U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's remarks about the possible use of force against oil-producing countries, Mr. Alotji said that any such move would "turn the entire world into a battlefield."

"The days are over when the strong threatened the weak," he said, adding "why not challenge the Soviet Union?"

Mr. Alotji also said that his country intends to extend its cooperation with Yugoslavia in "all areas," specifying mining, agriculture and technology. He added that the Yugoslavs may gain greater access to Kuwait's financial markets to help bridge over some financial problems.

The pipeline project has been delayed since the three original partners signed the agreement last January, presumably due to liquidity problems.

**3 U.S. Banks Cut Loan Rate to 10%**

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP).—Three of the largest U.S. commercial banks dropped their prime lending rates to 10 per cent today.

Bank of America in San Francisco, the largest in the nation, and First National City Bank of New York, second in size, each lowered their prime rates one-quarter point to 10 per cent effective Monday.

Bankers Trust Co. of New York, the sixth-largest commercial bank, cut the rate it charges on loans to its most creditworthy business borrowers half a point from 10.5 to 10 per cent, also effective Monday.

Bankers Trust said its decision reflected current conditions in the money markets. Rates there have fallen sharply this past week, including commercial paper rates which are trading at less than 8 per cent.

Meanwhile, Mellon Bank of Pittsburgh followed a number of other leading banks which this week lowered their prime rates a quarter-point to the 10.25-per cent level.

**Sugar Price Falls**

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP-DJ).—Limit-down selling, prompting intensified selling pressure, forced March sugar to a new low at 63.25 today. C. O. Crampton Ltd., a leading London sugar broker, said in its market report. The daily price was down 625 at 62.65.

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## Japan May Set Up Grain Stockpile in U.S.

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Jan. 10 (WP).—Japanese officials are considering a plan to purchase and store large amounts of grain in the United States as a "reserve stockpile" in case of global shortages, informed sources said today.

The plan has been informally discussed with U.S. businessmen and government officials, including members of a congressional delegation visiting Tokyo this week. The Japanese are expected to continue the discussion during a visit later this month by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Clayton Yuetter.

As America's largest overseas agricultural customer and a massive importer of wheat, soybeans and feed grains, Japan is a major factor in the U.S. agricultural market. A decision to create a stockpile within the United States would mean enormous additional orders for American farmers.

Serious political, economic and even legal problems could stand in the way of such a program, however. The Japanese have made it plain they would want iron-clad rights to bring home their stored food for consumption at any time, regardless of any export embargo or other restriction that might be imposed on agricultural shipments. Such guarantees might require congressional action.

**Might Affect Prices**

U.S. congressman Thomas Foley, who took a generally sympathetic view of the Japanese plan in discussions here this week, pointed out the potential worry among

## Desire for Supply Reliability Caused by '73 'Soybean Shock'

farmers and traders that unrestricted Japanese use of large reserves might affect prices in a less-than-crisis situation.

The "soybean shock" of July, 1973, in which the United States suddenly froze soybean exports, generated a deep sense of insecurity in Japan about the reliability of American food supplies. Japan depends on the United States for about 90 per cent of its soybeans (a vital item for the Japanese diet) as well as 67 per cent of its wheat and about 70 per cent of its feed grains. U.S. agricultural sales to Japan last year totaled \$3.4 billion.

Since the U.S. soybean embargo and the growing talk of approaching worldwide famines, the Japanese have begun searching for

ways to protect themselves against the possibility of shortages.

Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butte, who subsequently termed the U.S. soybean embargo "a very serious mistake," has given abundant verbal promises of continued American supplies to Japan, and so have other high officials. But the Japanese remember the sudden cutoff of their soybeans, and have never been completely satisfied.

A recent medium and long-term study by Mitsubishi Research Institute for the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture forecast worldwide shortages of rice, beef and milk beginning in the early 1980s and shortages of wheat, soybeans and feed grains in the mid-1980s.

Prices of short-supply foods are expected to soar.

Another factor in the Japanese discussion of a U.S.-based food stockpile is Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's proposal for an emergency food reserve system. The United States is expected to propose next month at a London conference on world food supplies that a stockpile of 60 million tons of grain be created internationally. Press reports suggest that Japan might be asked to stockpile up to one-tenth of this total amount, or 6 million tons. However, Japan is said to be poorly situated for stockpiling large amounts of grain because of its high land prices and humid, hot summer temperatures.

The Japanese are well aware of the many recent U.S. grain storage silos due to a recent sales pitch here by Governor Arthur Link of North Dakota and other visiting officials.

## N.Y. Stock Prices Rise as Volume Soars

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (NYT).—Stock prices leaped to an early gain on the New York Stock Exchange today and held most of it to the close. Analysts attributed it to relaxing monetary and fiscal policy.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 13.53 to 658.79, resuming profit-taking that set in early in the session. It was up 14.16 at 3 o'clock.

About 1,415 issues gained to 195 declines. Volume totaled 25.89 million shares compared with 16.34 million yesterday. The last time more shares were traded was on Oct. 10, 1974, when 26.28 million shares changed hands.

Analysis said the rally was touched off by the report that President Ford has tentatively decided to pump \$15 billion into the economy to fight the recession through tax rebates. It was later reported that the administration plans a 1975 tax cut.

Analysts added that buying was also encouraged by continuing Federal Reserve relaxation of monetary policy to stimulate the economy and by more interest rate cuts.

Among the most active issues, American Telephone & Telegraph gained 7/8 to 49, Disney Productions was 23 3/4, ahead 2 1/4. Texaco 24 3/8, ahead 3/8, Howard Johnson 5 3/4, up 3/4, and Occidental Petroleum 14, up 1/8.

Among the most volatile issues, IBM advanced 2 3/4 to 171 1/4, Burroughs was 66 5/8, off 1/4, Texas Instruments 64 1/4, ahead 1 1/4, Avon Products 32 1/4, ahead 7/8, and Xerox 97, up 1/2.

Income tax relief hopes stimulated retail chain stocks. Sears climbed 1/2 to 53 3/8, J.C. Penney was 43 1/4, ahead 7/8, Marshall Field 24 1/2, up 1/8, and Federated Department Stores 29 5/8, ahead 1 1/8.

Rockwell International was the most active Big Board issue, closing at 20, up 1/8. Turnover in the issue included a block of 305,400 shares at 19 3/4.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 1.22 to 67.32.

Most active was Houston Oil & Minerals, which closed with a

3/8 gain to 29 on volume of 112,600 shares.

The money market closed steady with rates generally unchanged from yesterday's levels, as the market moved into a consolidation phase after the recent sharp drop in rates.

Federal funds traded between 7.125 and 7.25 per cent through the session without any direct Federal Reserve intervention in the market.

Treasury bills closed slightly firmer, backing up two to four basis points in yield. Dealers said widespread predictions of a personal tax cut as part of the administration's new economic package, thus sharply increasing the Treasury's borrowing requirements, caused some caution.

## Companies' Bank Borrowings Decline Sharply in New York

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (NYT).—Corporate borrowing from major New York City banks dropped sharply in the week ended Wednesday, indicating that loan demand at last is beginning to taper off as the economy weakens.

Commercial and industrial loans at New York banks in the week dropped \$480 million, the largest decrease in such borrowing since August, 1973. The decline appeared to be larger than seasonal.

The drop in loans followed 10 consecutive weekly increases that totaled about \$2.5 billion. The heavy borrowing here all fall and early winter was attributed to a demand for money from corporations that normally might have sought funds from regional banks, the commercial paper market or the bond market. Instead, they knocked on the doors of Big New York City banks.

In addition, First National City Bank's base rate on corporate loans from late November until early January was 10 per cent—25 or 50 basis points lower than other major banks. It is thought among some banking observers that \$1.1 billion of the \$2.2-billion rise in business loans here from October to January took place at Citibank alone.

While corporate borrowing from New York banks declined in the week ended Wednesday, corporate borrowing in the commercial paper market shrank by \$2.6 billion in the week ended Jan. 4, the Federal Reserve reported. The drop was the largest since the week ended July 1, 1970, when lenders got jittery about buying commercial paper after the collapse of the Penn Central.

Interest rates in the commercial paper market during the week ended Wednesday dropped every day—the first time they have fallen so steadily in seven years.

For the full week, interest rates on commercial paper fell 1 1/2 points.

The fundamental force behind the swing toward lower interest rates this week was the announcement last Friday that six of the 12 regional Federal Reserve banks had reduced the discount rate—the rate they charge on loans to member banks—to 7.25 per cent. Ten of the 12 Fed banks are now at the 7.25-per-cent level.

## U.S. Airlines Show a Profit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—U.S. scheduled airlines recorded their fourth-best profits in history in 1974 despite losses suffered by the country's two largest international carriers, Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines, the Air Transport Association said yesterday.

The association estimated the final net profit for 1974 will be about \$350 million—the highest since 1967, when the industry showed a profit of \$415 million. The highest profit ever recorded by the airline industry, \$428 million, came in 1968.

Despite the banner year, the association said the outlook for 1975 is unpredictable and noted that some airline executives are predicting little or no growth. Traffic will probably be down in the first quarter, the association said, because the diversion of traffic from autos during the fuel shortage in the first quarter of 1973 inflated the figures a year ago.

The association said the profits will represent a 7.5-per-cent return on investment and the profit margin will be about 24 per cent.

The return on investment, when adjusted to the specifications used by the Civil Aeronautics Board, will be about 10 to 12 per cent, the association said. The CAB has set a 13-per-cent rate of return on investment as a goal for the industry.

The association declined to speculate on whether air fares would continue to rise. They rose 12 to 13 per cent in 1974 as a result of inflation and increased fuel costs.

The association said airline expenses jumped \$2 billion in 1974, from \$12.2 billion to \$14.2 billion. Half of the increase was in fuel costs and another \$300 million was in higher labor costs. Operating revenues increased from \$12.4 billion to \$14.8 billion.

**Sony Plans Layoffs As TV Stocks Mount**

TOKYO, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—Sony Corp. said today it has proposed to its labor union a plan to lay off a total of 8,000 workers at its six factories for five days in the January-10-April period.

A Sony spokesman said the layoffs are being planned as the rate of increase in stocks of color television sets and other products had exceeded that of sales.

He said the situation is not serious for the company, but it is necessary to take some measures before its business position loses its resilience.

## Chemical Bank's Quarter Net Rises 33 Per Cent to Record

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (NYT).—Chemical Bank of New York, parent of the Chemical Bank, reported yesterday fourth-quarter operating earnings of \$27.1 million, an increase of 33.1 per cent from the year-earlier level.

A spokesman said the earnings were the highest for any quarter in the company's history. Earnings would have been substantially higher had the company not charged \$20 million in the fourth quarter as a special provision for loan losses.

Total loan loss provision for the year was \$59.2 million, and actual net loan charge-offs for the entire year were \$26.8 million, or half the amount of the provision. Actual net loan charge-offs in 1973 were \$19.2 million.

Earlier this week, Citicorp, the second-largest banking concern after Bank America Corp., reported a 20-per-cent gain in fourth-quarter operating earnings. That improvement came

despite an increase of \$35 million in the provision for possible loan losses.

Chemical Corp. said its fourth-quarter operating earnings totaled \$19.3 a share up from \$14.5 a share a year earlier.

Operating income for all of 1974 also set a record, the bank said. Income was \$90.8 million, or \$6.47 a share, up \$1.9 per cent from \$58.9 million, or \$4.91 a share, in 1973.

The company said 1974 net income after security transactions was \$84.7 million, up 27.1 per cent from \$66.6 million in 1973. For the fourth quarter, net income after security transactions was \$23.5 million, up 18.4 per cent from \$19.8 million in the fourth quarter of 1973.

The company said total assets at the end of 1974 were \$22.3 billion, up from \$18.6 billion in 1973. Gross deposits totaled \$17.8 billion, compared with \$14.4 billion a year earlier.

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59	Reduce in polls	48 Tree house	71 Up-ends	87 Noblissima	104 Sadder
79	Man of rank	49 Tinsies	72 Typewriter part	89 Gals	106 Insect slings
99	De "The ... and ..."	54 Musical division	73 Grammy job	91 Grammy call-up times	108 Wedding 107 Ring event
119	State greeting	54 Put up	74 Lincoln of the silence	91 Slow mover in January	108 Hence 107 Sockets
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159	Like Heary Miller works	60 Sometimes hat	76 Boils	93 Christmas activity	111 Author of "The Hunch"
179	Typical	61 Name for a girl	78 Galsies	94 Footwear	115 Simple sugars
199	What Tam does	62 "Who ... at ..."	79 John Jacob et al.	95 Pinag-gang place	112 T.R. for one 114 Non scholars: Abbr.
219	Dr. H. Lawrence Horse	63 River of China	80 Soap plant	96 Live by one's wit	116 Go off without a kick
239	Smug	64	81 Wind princess	97	

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AT the age of 81, Chairman Mao Tse-tung is approaching the end of his reign in an aura of veneration reminiscent of the great Chinese emperors, and few doubt that with his passing China will change. But change from what, and to what? The country that in the 1960s seemed to be at once collapsing economically and expanding territorially, is now hardening sulle peatry into monstrous communes and inspiring peasant rebellion in other underdeveloped countries, sinking in the chaos of the great proletarian cultural revolution and advancing to nuclear prowess—this one-time American protégé turned dangerous enemy is viewed in a calmer light today. But still, the normal course of perception of China dimly, and what we see is shot through with puzzlement.

What kind of leadership, what kind of society, what kind of life, what kind of relations with the rest of the world are in the making in the present ambiguous pause after the Communist party bureaucracy was shattered by Mao in the name of a romantic vision of remodeling man—and who knows what other more practical considerations—into a new policy? The evidence is scant and contradictory. Favored foreign visitors return with intriguing impressions, but of a sameness that dogs all guided tours. Foreign journalists in Hong Kong and Tokyo, and the few in the U.S. who report on what they can see. Political and social scientists are at a further remove to valuable work, but with the hazard of reasoning from the same date to opposite conclusions. As with Sino-American relations as his central concern. No one is more conversant with the history and wisdom for such a journey of the mind than John K. Fairbank, America's dean of Chinese studies and mentor to countless younger U.S. scholars. The principal value of this collection of Fairbank's latest essays lies in its illuminating linkages between the past and the present, and the questions about China today the answers suggested by the past.

To take but one example, will the massive and rapid industrialization that slackened after the failure of the great leap forward return in more sophisticated form to push China toward maximum economic development à la Japan? There are antiurban, antitechnological aspects to this, which synchronize with the ancient Chinese dream of a

Perhaps, for those interested in China, this is a good time to fall back on history. In the major civilizations, national attitudes formed under the stamp of events and the physical environment tend to be remarkably persistent, and the Chinese have seen no revolutions as thoroughgoing as the Chinese one. Modes of thinking and acting that seem peculiar in a modern context acquire a logic in the flow of an older tradition. The past can be a mirror to the present.

"China's Three Thousand Years" could not be published more opportunely. The story of the unique civilization pervaded from its dawn by the philosophy of "government by virtue"—and its corollary, the inevitable downfall of the dynasty as virtue drains out of it and rebellion and anarchy bring a new dynasty to power—has been told before, but never more incisively for the layman than by C. P. Fitzgerald, the gifted Australian historian.

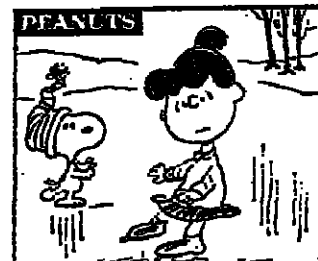
The other contributors provide interesting sections—Michael

*Anthony Austin is on the staff of The New York Times.*

## New Bergman Film

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Swedish film director Ingmar Bergman, who recently received the American Film Critics Award for his "Scenes from a Marriage," has started on another screenplay, called "Face to Face," the daily newspaper Svenska Dagbladet reports. According to the newspaper Mr. Bergman will use the same actors as in "The Scenes" for the main parts.

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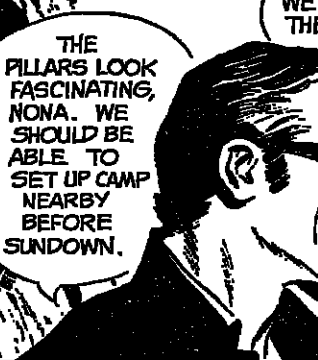
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## DENNIS THE MENACE



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## Roell's Triumph Insures Ski Lead

INDELWALD, Switzerland, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Marie Roell-Moser added a downhill victory to yesterday's giant slalom triumph to gain a combined 75 points in the inaugural combination in this year's World Cup competition.

20-year-old Austrian gained the 100th victory for her country in World Cup skiing and insured her lead in the standings to 43 points by winning her fifth consecutive title.

She was fastest on both sections of the run, 1:53.89 for the 2,400-meter course that had 800 meters. Second place went to West German's Rosi Mittermaier, at 2:04.40. World Cup, who managed 1:54.36 and second overall in combination after placing third in yesterday's slalom.

Mittermaier has 101 points to Roell's 144, while Nelson of the United States, winner of the giant slalom but only outpaced fifth today, had 78.

Roell-Moser's victory was the only one to challenge Roell on the top half of the race. She slowed considerably on the lower half to take third place in 1:54.89.

A race was a point of comparison for the remaining Austrian women, however. A row developed between them and coach, Sigi Bernegger, and he blamed them for the fact only Ingrid Stokken also had in the top 10.

They were not given the fastest otherwise my world-class mates Monika Kaserer and Gudrun Drexel could not have so far behind, Roell said.

Annemarie Roell-Moser sits atop shoulders of Marie-Therese Nadig (left) and Rosi Mittermaier yesterday.



## At Least 8 NFL Teams Having Financial Crisis

By Dave Brady

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10 (UPI).—In contrast to the glitter of Sunday's Super Bowl, the National Football League is undergoing a financial crisis.

At least eight clubs lost money this season. The Washington Post has learned. When the league board of directors meets next week in Miami Beach, the number may top a dozen.

Those already known to have gone into the hole are the Miami Dolphins, Dallas Cowboys, Washington Redskins, Green Bay Packers, San Diego Chargers, Philadelphia Eagles, New York Giants and Houston Oilers. Only two clubs lost money in 1974—Houston and an unidentified NFL East team.

The 1974 losses were the most since the merger of the old American Football League with the NFL. At that time, as many as eight AFL clubs and at least two NFL clubs were in financial trouble, caused in part by a salary war between the two leagues.

The chief reason for losses this season was the players' strike which cut into revenues from exhibition games. Refunds were made to ticket purchasers dissatisfied with the prospect of seeing games played by rookies.

The World Football League's bidding for NFL players forced up the salaries on most NFL clubs, particularly Miami.

The labor relations outlook is bleak again. Since a summary judgment in a U.S. District Court in San Francisco held that the so-called Rozelle rule, elements of the drafting of collegians, and

the practice of reserving a player's rights to one club are violations of the anti-trust laws, a spokesman for the NFL Management Council has predicted more trouble in reaching an agreement with the union.

That judgment flowed from a suit by Joe Kapp, onetime Minnesota Vikings and New England Patriots quarterback. The NFL expects that, if the opinion is upheld, free agents will sell their services to the highest bidder in the manner of baseball's Jim (Catfish) Hunter. The owners also say the anti-blackout law for TV will continue to dampen season-ticket sales.

**Napoles Bout Postponed**  
MEXICO CITY, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—Jose Napoles' defense of his world welterweight boxing title against Angel Espadas of Puerto Rico, planned for next month, has been postponed to March, the Mexican trainer said here today. He said the reason for the postponement was that Napoles needed five weeks to prepare for the fight, to be held in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The Cowboys have a much longer record of winning seasons and consequent high payrolls. Their loss is surprising because they are regarded to be one of the proudest clubs who have been prudent clubs reportedly are Minnesota and Cincinnati.

The Packers' financial statement will become public because the team is community-owned.

### ABA Standings

	East	West	Pct	GB
Kentucky	27	11	.711	—
Indiana	26	12	.684	1 1/2
St. Louis	25	13	.658	3 1/2
Memphis	24	14	.632	5 1/2
Virginia	23	15	.605	7 1/2
West				
Denver	24	5	.833	—
San Antonio	23	6	.792	1 1/2
Utah	22	7	.758	3 1/2
Portland	21	8	.724	5 1/2
San Diego	20	9	.689	7 1/2
Thursday's Games				
Indiana 122, Memphis 112 (McDonald 23, Wetzel 20; Houston 31; Oregon 22, Williams 23).				
Kentucky 123, St. Louis 115 (Lisel 22, Gilmore 23; Barnes 29, Lewis 33).				

## U.S. Golf Comes Out of Hibernation for 1st of 41 Events

By John S. Radosta

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Golf courses in most of the United States are covered by snow and frost, and millions of golf bags are in storage. But the pro tour has begun.

The 1975 circuit opened yesterday in Arizona—first in Phoenix and next in Tucson. From there it goes to Pebble Beach on the Monterey Peninsula of California.

The idea is to avoid the mishaps of previous seasons, when the tour began with the Bing Crosby National Pro-Am and the perpetually unreliable weather of early January at Pebble Beach. Last year, for example, the Crosby had to be truncated to 54 holes.

After the first seven tournaments in Arizona, California and Hawaii, the tour swings to Florida for four events. Then it moves north to greet the winter in the Carolinas and Georgia. From there, it spreads all over the map, with season-closing events in Texas and Florida.

### A Few Shifts

This year there are 41 major events, two fewer than last year, and there are a few shifts of tournaments.

The American Golf Classic, normally held in June in Akron, Ohio, will be waived because Akron will hold the PGA championship in August. Also, the Ohio Kings Island Open will be suspended this season because of a date conflict with the Ryder Cup matches. Finally, in a one-for-one shift, the Tournament Players Championship will substitute for the Colonial National usually held at Fort Worth, Texas.

As with most other sports, pro golf is a marketing instrument, and Deane Beman, who runs the PGA Tournament Players Division, speaks of "our

product" being "accepted." Beman is as aware as anyone in the golf establishment that there are economic problems ahead. He says the golf tour is not "some little cloud" floating around independent of economic realities in the country and in individual communities.

"We are tied to the economy of the country," he said. "We are dependent on the economy." And our sponsors are dependent on the economy. Considering the wobbliness of the economy, the tour will not do too badly this season. Prize money will total \$7,409,449.

Purses for the United States Open, the Masters and the PGA Championship will be announced later this season. Prize money for the entire 1975 tour includes estimates for the Open, the Masters and the PGA, each of which has provided more than \$200,000 in recent years.

Eight tournaments in the 1975 schedule have added \$25,000 to \$75,000 to their purses. Altogether, there will be 20 events with prize money of at least \$200,000.

The Tournament Players Division distinguishes its own tournaments from three others. Thirty-eight of the 41 events this season are co-sponsored by TPD. This means that the TPD provides the talent—or what one tour player, Dan Sikes, calls "the dancing girls"—while local sponsors put up the purse and provide the promotional effort.

Three events are sponsored and conducted by other organizations. The U.S. Open is run by the U.S. Golf Association, and the Masters is the creature of the Augusta National Golf Club. In the Alice-in-Wonderland politics of golf, the parent body of the TPD, the Professional Golfers Association of America, reserves to itself the PGA championship, which is open to players other than members of the TPD.

## Three Tied for Lead in Phoenix Tournament

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 10.—John Mahaffey overcame a 20-mile-an-hour wind yesterday to tie for the lead in the 1974 player of the year Johnny Miller and Leonard Thompson for the first-round lead in the \$150,000 Phoenix Open Golf Tournament, the kickoff event of the 1975 Professional Golfers Association tour.

Mahaffey, who won \$122,188 last year to place 16th on the money list, checked in with a

four-under-par 67 late in the afternoon to share the lead with Miller and Thompson.

Miller, who won more than \$253,000 and eight tournament titles in 1974, and Thompson, who finished one spot ahead of Mahaffey on the 1974 money list, played their round in the morning when conditions were near-perfect.

Miller had an eagle, three birds

and a double bogey on his card of 34-33. He was last year's winner here.

Thompson had six birdies and two bogies to match Miller's card, while Mahaffey had five birdies and one bogey for a 33-32.

That left the three with a one-stroke lead over Tommy Aaron, Bob Rosburg, J. C. Sneed, Roy Face, Mike Reesor and Mike Mitchell.

## Super Bowl Arrival Is Curing Injuries

By William N. Wallace

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10 (UPI).—When the opportunity to play in a Super Bowl comes, a player had better be ready. That is how it goes with Dwight White of the Pittsburgh Steelers, a starting defensive end, and Charles Goodrum of the Minnesota Vikings, a regular offensive tackle.

White rejoined the Steelers yesterday after spending three days in a hospital here with a viral infection. "I'm pretty weak," he said. "I lost 10 pounds. But I won't have any problem getting that back." His normal weight is 260 pounds. Two hundred fifty-five pounds.

"I imagine he'll start," coach Chuck Noll said of the player whose teammates have appropriately nicknamed him Mad Dog. "I don't know how long he will be able to go," said Noll, who has a reserve ready, Steve Furness.

Goodrum, who achieved the status of a regular this year, displacing Grady Alderman, has had a pulled calf muscle, which limited his running. The word from coach Bud Grant was that Goodrum, the left tackle, had improved. He is a possibility to play on Sunday and, if not, Alderman is ready.

Alderman is an original Viking, along with Fran Tarkenton, meaning they were there when

the club played its first game, an exhibition against the Dallas Cowboys in Fargo, N.D., in the summer of 1961.

Tarkenton has a sore passing arm but "looks okay," according to Grant. The quarterback threw some passes yesterday and, his coach said, "he has all of his normal functions." In the case of this virtuoso, that means a lot.

Bob Berry, Tarkenton's backup at quarterback for the Minnesota Vikings, did most of the passing in the team's practice Wednesday.

Tarkenton said of his ailment, "It won't affect me. Like Bud said, players do their best when they have minor ailments." Where is the arm sore? "From here to here," Tarkenton replied, and he touched his right wrist and his right shoulder.

"Fran's leading asset is his durability," said Grant with reference to a remarkable history. In 14 seasons in the National Football League, Tarkenton has never missed a game on account of injury. He played one season as a New York Giant with a shoulder separation, and two coaches—Norm Van Brocklin and Alex Webster—each benched him for a single game. He has sat out contests after the Vikings clinched a division title, but otherwise he has played and played, 197 games in all for an athlete whose peers regard him, at 6 feet 190 pounds as "a little guy."

### Football Seminar

Has Tarkenton ever suffered a broken bone? "No," he said. "Only my hand." And then the 34-year-old minister's son from Atlanta proceeded to conduct his daily seminar for the edification of dozens of Super Bowl reporters, majoring in resolving their misconceptions about football.

How has he avoided injury? "You have to be lucky," he said. "And not stupid. I'm not going to try to run over Joe Greene." The reference was to the 275-pound combative tackle of the Steelers. When he sees he is about to be hit, Tarkenton falls down into a crouch not unlike the fetal position.

It was mentioned that Mel Blount, the Steelers cornerback, had downgraded Tarkenton's passing abilities. "I don't know Mel Blount," said Tarkenton. "Let me say this. In 14 years in the National Football League I've never knocked anybody. I've learned humility."

The Steelers have a rookie middle linebacker, Jack Lambert. Would Tarkenton attempt to ex-

pose Lambert's inexperience? "You can't do that," he said. "You can't pick on one guy. You have to take the openings the defense gives you. Besides, anybody can beat you. Like I said, I've learned humility."

What kind of openings would the Steelers defense give him? "I have no idea," he replied. "But they have to give something. You peek and you peek."

### Maybe Yes, Maybe No

Would he be throwing passes to his backs who would be covered by linebackers? "Maybe," he said. "Maybe not. They have two of the best outside linebackers in Andy Russell and Jack Ham. Russell is an old friend of mine. He and I played for so many years on losing teams. Now he's in the Super Bowl and I'm glad for him."

After the Vikings beat the Rams to qualify for the Super Bowl, Tarkenton predicted on television that Minnesota would beat Pittsburgh. Did he still think so? "Of course, I don't go into any game thinking we're going to lose. I thought we would win the Super Bowl last year."

What did he think about fans who boo quarterbacks? "Each quarterback has gone through harassment, and I feel sorry for every one of them. Most fans expect the quarterback to be per-

fect, to complete every pass and never have an interception.

"One year in New York we came out for our last game with a chance to make the playoffs if we beat the Rams. The fans gave me a standing ovation. The next year we didn't do so well. We came out for the last time in Yankee Stadium and they had hung me in effigy on the score! I said, 'It was a perfect kick.'"

"Quarterbacks have to understand the fickleness of fans and not let that bother them too much."

Tarkenton took his offensive linemen to dinner at Antoine's, the famous old restaurant in the French Quarter. His guests were four tackles, four guards, two centers and a tight end. They had a private dining room. At the end, the linemen stood up and sang a toast to their leader for whom they block so assiduously.

There was another health matter. John Stallworth, the rookie wide receiver for the Steelers, has a sprained thumb that had better heal in a hurry because Noll wants to use him.

The starting wide receivers will be two veterans, Frank Lewis and Ron Shanklin, but Stallworth and another spectacular rookie, Lynn Swann, will relieve them. "The rookies make things happen," Noll said.

## Comic Relief for Big Game Descending on New Orleans

By Leonard Shapiro

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Everett (Hub) Meeds will pack his cowboy hat, his sword, his shield and his winks into a suitcase and fly from Minneapolis to this city to watch a football game. He is the Minnesota Viking.

Bob Buhanic will leave Pittsburgh without packing anything but a change of underwear and a toothbrush. He will be wearing the same old thing all weekend—a gorilla suit. On the plane. Everywhere. He is Roy Gerela's personal gorilla.

About 20,000 fans will be descending upon this already wild city from Minneapolis and Pittsburgh for the Super Bowl game, but Elmer Kirsly will not be among them. The man who started Gerela's Gorilla fan club says that his wife is expected to deliver a baby the day of the "biggest game of my life."

It was Elmer Kirsly who watched the first half of last year's Super Bowl game on television in a church rectory, went into the chapel at halftime to be married and returned to the rectory for the last quarters.

"If the doc hadn't said the kid was coming for sure on Sunday, I'd probably be down there. I got a TV in the car next to my wife's suitcase. I just hope the kid makes it on Monday."

There will be several other no-shows. Most of the original 20 troops in Franco's Italian army are staying in Pittsburgh. "We've taken a low-key approach this year," said Tony Stagno, founder and four-star general of the legion of Franco Harris fans.

"Everybody kept buggin' us to make personal appearances, and we just didn't have time. So we still come to the games, but we're kind of toned things down."

Hub Meeds has no such problem. He drives a truck during the week and, on Sundays, he

struts onto the playing field to arouse the passions of Minnesota fans.

"I started right there in New Orleans at our first Super Bowl game five years ago," Meeds said. "My brother-in-law and I were big fans so we rented a couple of costumes. We walked right up to the gate and walked right in. We had tickets in the stands, but we stayed on the field and nobody bothered us."

"I wrote them a letter the next spring and I asked them if I could do it at all the games. They agreed. They pay my way now everywhere. I made my costume and I don't get a dime for it. I make money on personal appearances, about \$600 a year."

"Sure, the beard's real. I start it on May 1 and cut it off at the end of the season."

What happened to his brother-in-law? "He didn't want to do it. He thought it was bad for his image. He's a hair stylist."

Gerela's Gorillas were formed four years ago when the Steelers acquired kicker Roy Gerela. "There was about eight of us sitting in a bar," said Kirsly, an accounting clerk. "It just made sense to us. A couple of guys had upper-deck seats in the end zone in the first row, so we put this thing together."

"At first, we rented the gorilla suit. It was like \$35 a game. We held a raffle and raised \$300. Last week, we had the gorilla suit cleaned. Gave it a complete overhaul—new hands, a new hairdo, everything. Hell, the guy's gonna wear it all weekend. We even called the airline and got permission for him to fly."

But all has not been well for the gorillas this year. "We've been on strike," Kirsly said. "We wanted 'em to start introducing Roy and [punter] Bobby Walden before the game. They wouldn't do it. We usually make a sign for every kicker on the other team, and we try and psych 'em out. We stopped doing it."

"Too Important!"

"The first week we didn't make a sign. Skip Butler kicks two field goals on us and Houston wins. Nah, we're not on strike anymore. This game's too important."

This week's sign will have an appropriate message for Vikings' kicker Fred Cox, a Pittsburgh native but now a hated enemy. It will read "Hey, Freddy, we love you, but choke."

There will be 14 gorillas on hand in the end zone for the game.

"Every guy is bringing down about \$500," said Buhanic, the gorilla who wore a Santa Claus costume over it all weekend when the Steelers defeated Buffalo in the playoffs.

"I borrowed it [the money] from my sister. We all took out loans. We're not rich people. We just do this to have a good time."

Buhanic is 30, single, and packs a 5-foot-8 235-pound body into his outfit. "I sweat on a awful lot, probably lose 5 or 10 pounds a game," he said. "But it's worth it."

"The kids always come by to get my autograph. I have a good time. I feel like I'm part of the team. All the players know me. My mother thinks I'm crazy, but what does she know?"

### College Basketball

East	West
St. Vincent 74, Slippery Rock 68.	UCLA 92, Washington 87.
Union 82, Georgetown (Ky.) 81 (OT).	San Jose 96, Portland 84.
St. Michael's 84, Loyola 84 (OT).	
Delaware 90, Monmouth 82, 70.	
South	Midwest
No. Carolina 81, Wisc. Carolina 61.	Bradley 106, Drake 92.
Kentucky 91, Lincoln (Mo.) 88.	Brady 106, Illinois 83.
No. Carolina 74, Clemson 72.	
So. Florida 80, 82, 82.	
Southwest	North
Ort Roberts 81, Long Beach 81, 82.	SMU 98, Houston Baptist 67.
SMU 98, Houston Baptist 67.	

## King Tops Durr as '75 Tennis Tour Starts

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Billie Jean King had to angle her usual game plan, but she still managed to beat old rival Françoise Durr of France in a semifinal action yesterday at the \$75,000 Virginia Slims Tournament here, first event of the 1975 women's pro tennis tour.

She will play Virginia Wade of Great Britain tonight while Durr's two top teenage stars, St. Yvert and Martina Navratilova, meet in the other semifinal battle at Civic Auditorium. King beat Durr, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2.

### NHL Standings

Division 1	W	L	T	Pts	GB
Philadelphia	12	4	4	28	—
Pittsburgh	11	5	4	26	2
Washington	10	6	4	24	4
Montreal	9	7	4	22	6
Quebec	8	8	4	20	8
Calgary	7	9	4	18	10
Edmonton	6	10	4	16	12
Los Angeles	5	11	4	14	14
San Jose	4	12	4	12	16
San Francisco	3	13	4	10	18
Chicago	2	14	4	8	20
St. Louis	1	15	4	6	22
Minnesota	0	16	4	4	24

### WHA Results

Thursday's Games	Score
San Jose 3, Buffalo 2 (Murphy 17, Nevin, Widnes, Corbis; Gusev 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100).	
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## Woman Drives To Big Time

LONDON, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—Italian Lella Lombardi will drive a works March Formula 1 car in Europe's Grand Prix races this year, it has been announced.

It is the first time a woman has been given a contract with an established team for a series of Grand Prix races.

Lombardi, 32, competed in the European Formula 5000 championship last season with considerable success. She entered the British Grand Prix at Brands Hatch last July, but failed to qualify. Her first Formula 1 race was for March in March. She is likely to be the Race of Champions at Silverstone in the spring, a non-championship event.



